INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really means business.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 86--- BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 11 1929 ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
13 Apr.	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Jadova * ..		16,988
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Nalders ..		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	*Narkunda ..		16,572
21 ,,	*Rajputana ..		16,568
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,954

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
to Marseilles and back..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p.m.		
18th Apr.	Domala ..	8441
25th July	Dumana ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hankow Maru ..	8th April.	14th April.
Indus Maru ..	10th ,,	16th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	24th ,,	7th May
Chifuku Maru ..	9th May	22nd ,,
Yokoh Maru ..	15th ,,	25th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	26th ,,	2nd June
Sumatra Maru..	8th June	22nd ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th ,,	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st ,,	Nalders ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
12thApril	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
13th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
15th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
17th ,,	Baroda ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
24th ,,	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamer. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailing of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs./Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	31 Mar.	11 April
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 ,,
Sado Maru ..	5898	5 Apr.	16 ,,
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 April	4 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	14 ,,
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 ,,
Bengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28, ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	...	29 ,,

* Do not carry passengers. etc.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 Apr.	5 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 ,,	2 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 May	8 May
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 ,,	22 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Wardon & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

The Indian Review.

(MARCH CONTENTS.)

FASCISM AT WORK
By Mr. Glyn Barlow.
INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY
By Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A.
THE IRISH NATIONALITY
By Mr. Thomas J. O. Connell.
THE DELHI SESSION
By "A Student of Politics."
PARTIES AND POLITICS IN ENGLAND
By A. Chessell Piquet.
THE NEED FOR A SANE EMIGRATION POLICY
By Mr. S. H. Mistry, B.Com.
THE LAND SYSTEM OF MALABAR
By Dr. V. K. John, B.A., B.L., Bar-At-Law.
IN THE NIGHT; (A Poem)
By Meredith Starr
FALSEHOOD IN WAR
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
MODERN SPIRITUALISM
By Mr. C. S. R. Somayajulu.
THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES
FARM COLONIES
By Mr. T. S. Gangadhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.
A LOVER SINGS: (A Poem)
By Leland J. Berry
THE RIGHTS OF MUSLIMS
By "An Indian Christian."
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(Single Copy As. 8)

"The annual subscription to the Indian Review is Rs. 5 (five) only including postage Foreign 10s. Subscriptions can commence from any month. If you have not already seen the Review send postage stamps for As. Four for a specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Current issues will not be given as specimen copies.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of expiry ..... Time of delivery .....

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A well experienced SPINNING MASTER having thorough practical and theoretical knowledge and good managing capacity for a Mill at Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately to Box No. 2268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1540

WANTED—A MILLS MANAGER, Guzerati or Maharashtra, with thorough experience of Mill management for a Mill in Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1537

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An ENGINEER preferably a Guzerati or a Maharashtra with thorough experience of Turbines for a Jute Mills in Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1538

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—LIFE POLICY No. 36789 of National Insurance Co., of Mr. B. G. Rane, Finder requested to return to The Co., Hornby Road, Fort.
B. P. R1543

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOCAL and UP-COUNTRY CLAIMS, Debts and Bills recovered and decrees executed on Commission bases MODERN CLAIM AGENCY, Girgaum, Bombay.
T R1548

BOOKS.

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS TO YOUNGMEN, Rs. 3/—India in the Crucible by (C. S.) Rangaiyer, M.L.A. To read this book is to become acquainted with the greatest problem confronting the British Empire To-day, Rs. 5/10. EASTERN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Post Box 3552, Bombay 1.
L R1546

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
S

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates;—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 32ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1929, at 1 o'clock (S. T.).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM. BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1929.
32021

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "INDUS MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th April from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of MULJEE BHAWANIDAS BARBHAYA, also spelt MULJI BHOWANIDAS BARBHAYA, a Solicitor and Proctor of this Honourable Court, a widower, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1) ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and a Landlord, residing at Hughes Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) VASSANJI NARANJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and a Landlord, residing at Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and (3) MANGALDAS V. DESAI, Barrister-at-Law, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, without the Fort of Bombay, Executors and Trustees named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. P. PATEL,
Registrar.

Y. M. TALYARKHAN

The 6th day of April, 1929.
Messrs. MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
32049

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF POINTS AND CROSSINGS FOR 90 LBS. REVISED SECTION RAILS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specifications, drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Points and Crossings for 90 lbs. Revised Section Rails." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

8th April, 1929.
32048

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SITABAI, widow of Ranchandra Gopinath Rele has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having claim against the property of any kind whatsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Pension and Tax land situate at Second Khatarali Lane without the Fort, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 square yards together with the building thereon bearing Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1262, Old Survey No. 473, New Survey No. 7557 and Cadastral Survey No. 386 Girgaum Division, and by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1014 former Street No. 40 but present Street No. 16, Boundaries:—East Khatarali Lane; West Oart formerly of Cowasji Framji but at present of Sukhanand Gurmukhrai; North property formerly of Harichand Vithoba but now of Ramaniydas Sharma; South property formerly belonging to Trimbakji Balaji and now to Ratilal Purshottam and others.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1929.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
32050

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RADHABAI, widow of Krishnarao Nanabhai Chapwala, ANANDRAO KRISHNARAO CHAPWALA and SANTOK KRISHNARAO CHAPWALA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having claim against the property of any kind whatsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Pension and Tax land together with the building situate at Mughbhat Cross Lane without the Fort, Bombay and containing by admeasurement 175 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 152, 152, New Nos. A|1436, 1365, Old Survey Nos. 430, 502 and New Survey Nos. A|7600 and Cadastral Survey No. 342, Girgaum Division and by the Municipality under D Ward No. 590, Street No. 49, boundaries:—North property of Narayan Vithoba Padte; South property of Tribhowandas Bhukhandas; East Oart of Chandrabhagabai widow of Purshottam Anandrao; West by the public passage.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1929.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
32051

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an auction sale, held by H. H. Wadia, Esq., the Commissioner for Taking Accounts of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 2nd day of April, 1929 in pursuance of the Decree made on the 1st day of November, 1928, and the Order dated the 15th day of February, 1929, by the said High Court, in Suit No. 3189 of 1923 wherein the Bank of India, Limited, are the Plaintiffs and Sarabai, widow of Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed Nurani deceased and others are the Defendants, our client was declared the highest bidder and the Purchaser of the undermentioned property.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, exchange, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby rquired to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of the pension and tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the corner of Jackeria Masjid Street and 1st Chinch Bunder Road, within the Cadastral Division of Mandvi in the island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and being a portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 271, Old Survey No. 2-1529 and New Survey No. 2995 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1397, and assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 2727 and Street No. 446-50 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the said 1st Chinch Bunder Road, on or towards the East by the said Jackeria Masjid Street, on or towards the South by another property belonging to the estate of the late Gulam Mahomed Haji Ismail Noorani and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Mahomed Mira Ismail Isak Fazala.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1929.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
32052

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 719 of 1927.

HIRALAL MAGANLAL and Another. .... Plaintiffs.

V/S.

KALLIANJI DAMODAR and Others. .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1929, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on Thursday the 11th day of April, 1929, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land, containing an area of five hundred and twenty eight square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 33 of the Soparibag Estate of the Bombay City Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by a Road twenty six feet in width on the South by a Road twenty-six feet in width on the West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the North by plot No. 34 of the said Estate leased to Tricumdas Kallianji which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2|2589 and Cadastral Survey No. 74|162 Parel, Sewri division and is with the diamensions and abuttals thereof together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 586 (1) Street No. 3 in rear.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. KHANDWALA CHHOTALAL, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1929.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner
31891

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1330 of 1926.

DAMJI MOWJI and another..Plaintiffs.
vs.
SORABJI HORMUSJI WADIA and Others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Abdolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of September, 1928, the following immoveable properties will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 4-45 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nizampura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 77 7|9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 158, New Nos. 74-76, Old Survey No. 1673 and New Survey No. 937 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector or Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 28 and now under C Ward No. 6442 and Street No. 74 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3456 (Bhuleshwar Division) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bhimjibhai Dhanjibhai Kallianwalla, on or towards the West by the house of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia and Manekbai, wife of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia; on or towards the North by the said Nizampura Street and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nizam Street in Nuli Bazar without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (234) Two hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 736-737, New Nos. 7910 and 7911, Old Survey No. 1672 and New Survey Nos. 938 and 939 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3455 (Bhuleshwar Division) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia and Manekbai wife of Sorabji Hormusji Wadia, on or towards the West by the house of Bai Khatizabai Ramiabai, widow, on or towards the North by the Nizam Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the sweepers passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6443, 6444 and 6445 and Street Nos. 76-78-80-81 Nizam Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Defendants 5 to 10 abovenamed at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1929.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31864

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ISSAJI STREET, VADGADI, MANDVI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1968 of 1927.

Lloyds Bank, Limited ..... Plaintiffs.
Mulji Haridas and others ... Defendants.

By order of Messrs. J. W. Hyslop and A. D. Mavji, Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit by the Consent Order dated the 25th February, 1929, in exercise of the powers granted by the Consent Decree, dated 11th June, 1928, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure situate at Issaji Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to Laughton's Register and the title deeds relating to the property 590 and 7|9 square yards or thereabouts (according to the Cadastral Survey Register 554 square yards), registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 746, 746, 747, New Nos. 6468, 6469 and 6471, Old Survey Nos. 495, 495 and 496, New Survey No. 2|2568, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 347 of the Mandvi Division with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon and registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward B, Nos. 1484, 1485, Street Nos. 79, 81, 83 and 85, Issaji Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Joint Receivers, at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF ABDUL REHMAN STREET AND NARAYAN DARU CROSS STREET.

By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Heptulla Alibhoy and Esufalli Alibhoy and pursuant to the Powers of Sale reserved under the Indenture of mortgage dated 20th March, 1924 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, an Auction Sale of valuable immoveable properties situate at the junction of Abdul Rehman Street and Narayan Daru Cross Street described in the First, Second and Third Schedules hereunder written will be held in one lot by Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. on Thursday the 18th day of April 1929 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land, together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement —125 and 6|9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 642 of Mandvi Division and bearing New Survey No. 2100.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Narayan Dharu Cross Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting on the South side by the said Narayan Dharu Cross Street containing by admeasurement 305 and 7|9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 642 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 922(1) and Street No. 3. Narayan Dharu Cross Street.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Narayan Dharu Street, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 641 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 923, Street No. 5-7 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Jehangir Wadia Building or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT GOOLANJI HILL ROAD SEWREE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India Ltd. vs. Ebrahim Esmail and others.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 11th instant, sell by public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Leasehold land situate at Goolanji Hill Road. Sewree, admeasuring, on joint survey with the Government Surveyor about 1081 sq. yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 235 of the Parel-Sewree Division and bounded on the North by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the South by a land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 237 of the same Division, on the East partly by the premises hereinafter secondly described and partly by a strip of land and on the West by a vacant Government land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 236 of the same Division.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Lease hold land situate at Goolanji Hill Road, admeasuring on joint survey with the Government Surveyor about 2042 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 17146, New Survey Nos. 1, 2|2442, Cadastral Survey No. 234 of the Parel Division and bounded on the North by Goolanji Hill Road, on the East by a public Road and on the South-West partly by the premises hereinbefore firstly described and partly by Government land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/235 of the Parel Sewree Division.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Lease hold land situate at Goolanji Hill Road, admeasuring on joint survey with the Government Surveyor about 3156 sq. yards, bearing New No. 17146. New Survey Nos. 1A, 2/2366, Cadastral Survey 1/234 of the Parel Sewree Division and bounded on the North by Goolanji Hill Road, on the West by a public road, and on the South-East partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described and partly by land belonging to the Mackenzie Saw Mills.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of land of the Toka Tenure situate at Goolanji Hill Road, admeasuring about 493 sq. yards, bearing New Survey No. 1 A/2365 (part), Cadastral Survey No 233 (part) of the Parel Sewree Division and bounded on the North by Goolanji Hill Road, on the South by the property of Mackenzie Saw Mills, on the East by the property of Mrs. Shirinbai Burjorji Kapadia and on the West by the premises hereinbefore thirdly described.

The messuages, tenements, and buildings standing on the properties hereinbefore described are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1202 (1a), etc., Street Nos. 130, etc., Sewree Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

THE
Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to :-
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
GRETA GARBO
IN THE
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
The DIVINE WOMAN
FROM SATURDAY NEXT
Daily at 4, 6-30 &10 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY At 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The Internationally Famous Mirror and Fire Dancer
MLLE. AMETA
In Conjunction with
FRIVOLOUS WIVES
Featuring
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
A Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
HEAR AND SEE
The Enchantress of the Screen—
POLA NEGRI
In her First Synchronized Production:—
LOVES OF AN ACTRESS
Story of a Great Actress, who toyed with men's hearts to attain her own ends.... her first Realisation of True Love and how she lost it.....

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
We know you thought Clara Bow just about the darlingest, most vivacious little Miss ever in "It". But wait till you see
ROUGH HOUSE ROSIE
Featuring
CLARA BOW
A greater Hit than "IT"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Wed. 17th and Thursday 18th April at 9-30 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Present
HIRABAI
Principal, NUTAN SANGEET VIDYALAYA, Poona.
And
HER SISTERS
KAMLABAI AND SARASWATI
IN
TWO GRAND VARIETY CONCERTS
OF INDIAN MUSIC
Also a fine display of Jaltarang by
MASTER DATOO
A special select programme on each day.
Admission rates :— Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2.
INCLUSIVE OF TAX.
Plan Open at the Theatre.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 9.

The New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 7 points on reports of unfavourable weather. Continued rains in the Mississippi Valley caused anxiety and in the absence of any selling pressure, prices improved 19 points during the first hour on increased buying. During the afternoon a portion of the rise was lost on profit-taking. The market closed at a net rise of 12 to 20 points. Spot Cotton prices again advanced 10 points and closed at 20.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 8 points to 19.65c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

July Highest 20.16 (11.08 A.M.) lowest 19.97 (10.04 a.m.)

Reuter:—

Market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by less favourable weather, but later prices declined partially on realising.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 9.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
May	20.65
July	20.06
October	20.06
New York 11-45 a.m.	
May	20.63
July	20.09
October	19.99

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 9.

May	20.63+13
July	20.09+18
October	Unquoted
December	20.08+18
January	Unquoted
Middling Spot	20.75+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 9.

May	19.90+08
July	19.96+07
Middling Spot	19.65+08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, April 9.

Demand Bills	484.81

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 9.

Coffee, Fair Rio No. 7 quality), Spot	17-3/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 9.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.— Shipment Sellers April 43/3	
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.— Shipment Sellers Apl/May 43/	
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.— Afloat paid 45/3	
Wheat, Choice White,c Karachi, Parcels.—	No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 9.

Javaa Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/1-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/3
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/2-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/3.1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.— Shipment quoted Apl/May	£8/3/9
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.— Shipment Sellers Apl/May	£18/10/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.— Shipment Sellers Apl/May	£18/2/6

LINSEED.

London, April 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.— Shipment Sellers Apl/May	£18/2/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton.— Shipment Sellers Apl/May	£15/16/3
Linseed, Bombay, ton.— Shipment Sellers Apl/May	£18/13/9

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 9.

T T Berlin on London	20.46-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	32.66
T T Milan on London	92.82
T T Berne on London	25.14
T T Paris on London	124.23
T T London on Prague	163.93

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 9.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	-/11.1/8 Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.— Delivery Buyers May/Aug.	28/6.3/4
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.— Delivery Buyers. Sept/Dec..	29/3

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a rise of 7 points and ruled very steady and at noon prices were quoted 11 to 8 points. Unfavourable weather reports induced heavy covering and prices flared up. The market closed firm at a rise of 23 to 20 points. Spot sales amounted to 7,000 Bales and Middling American Spot prices advanced 12 points to 10.82d.

Empire Cotton futures advanced 23 to 27 points while Egyptian futures recorded a rise of 24 to 25 points.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Further rains in Mississippi, breaks levees feared."

From Liverpool:—"Continued rains have fallen in the Mississippi Valley and the Western Belt."

"Market firm with upward tendency. Rains continue causing anxiety in the Mississippi Valley".

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Advanced on forecasts unsettled weather. Very little offering."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 9.

	Opening	Closing
April		10 65+25
May	10.58	10.72+23
June		10.67+22
July	10.57	10.71+22
August		10.65+21
September		10.61+21
October	10.45	10.57+20
November		10.55+20
December		10.55+20
January	10.43	10.55+21
February		10.55+20
March	10.44	10.55+20
April		10.54+20
Middling Spot		10.82+12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 9.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.25+05
Scinde, Fine	7.50+05
Scinde, Superfine	7.75+05
Bengal, Good	7.60+05
Bengal Fully Good	7.25+05
Bengal Fine	7.50+05
Oomra, Good	7.60+05
Oomra Fully Good	7.90+05
Oomra Fine	8.20+05
Broach, Fully Good	8.90+01
Broach, Fine	9.15+05
Broach Superfine	9.40+05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 9.

May	18.12+24
July	18.38+25
October	18.63+25
November	18.63+25
January	18.99+26
March	18.99+24
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Sp	18.90+10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 9.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£20.3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£133
P. & O. Banking Corporatio n	£9-1/2
National Bank	£51-1/2
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£88-1/8
Couversion Loan	£77.3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£101.1/4
Rupee Paper 3.1/2 p. c.	£53
Indian Stock 3 p. cc. Sterling Loan	£59-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	a £69.3/4
Consols	£55-1/2
War Loan 5 p. c.	£102.5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£93

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 10.

The market has ruled steady to-day and prices both for Ready and Forward positions are unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13-12-6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8-14 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment March Rs. 8-10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment April Rs. 8-14 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June Rs. 8-3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-Sept Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 8-2-6 per cwt. F. B. H.

B R B Beet Sugar:—

Shipment March Rs. 8-8 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment April Rs. 8-9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Refined Beet Sugar:—

Shipment March Rs. 8-3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 10.

The Bombay Cotton Market is closed to-day.

STOCK & SHARES.

Bombay, April. 10.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day being the last day of Settlements. The market will remain open tomorrow for one hour only. Bussiness in cash was done to-day as under:—

Ahmedabad Prantij	779,777/8
Imperial Bank	1390,1395
Imperial Bank New issues	346/4,347/8
Union Bank	3/11/3, 3/11/6.
Surat Elec. Ex. D	130.
Scindia	11/7

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.)

9th April 1929.

RECEIPTS.
Week ending 30th March.

	1929 Bales.	1928 Bales.
Calcutta	1915	1484
Bombay	1284	112548
Karachi	34266	35297
Madras	5678	2251
Rangoon	....	....
Tuticorin	1831	1876
	172177	153456

EXPORTS.
Week ending 30th March.

	1929 Bales	1928 Bales.
Calcutta	118	689
Bombay	8222	35010
Karachi	34243	4514
Madras	4367	1825
Rangoon	969	2531
Tuticorin	.....	.....
	47919	44570

RECEIPTS.
1st Sept. to 30th March.

	1928-29	1927-28
Calcutta	51525	59195
Bombay	2265696	2165139
Karachi	800391	800576
Madras	63208	43637
Rangoon	7375	24030
Tuticorin	13630	12118
	3201825	3104695

EXPORTS.
1st Sept. to 30th March.

	1928-29	1927-28
Calcutta	10136	22658
Bombay	1553993	1062596
Karachi	328970	487262
Madras	41854	36165
Rangoon	40583	40404
Tuticorin	20322	19270
	2195858	1668355

Receipts into Bombay from Karachi.

Week ending 8th April.	
1929	1133
1928	976
1st Sept. to 8th April.	
1928-29	14662
1927-28	70167

Exports from Karachi

Week ending 22nd March.

	1929	1928
United Kingdom	.....	.....
Continent	.....	8844
China	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	1741
U. S. A.	.....	.....
	.....	10585

1st Sept. to 22nd March.

	1928-29	1927-28
United Kingdom	68739	47081
Continent	269432	277636
China	30062	6950
Japan	121783	140538
Bombay	12667	69857
U.S.A.	10701	5324
	513384	547386

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 10.

3 Months 5 5|16 per cent.
6 Months 5 7|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 5 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 4 3|4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1|4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1|4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.

WHEAT AND PRODUCE.

Bombay, April 10.

Wheat May 8-3-6.
Wheat Sept. 7-15-6.
Linseed May 11-0-9.
Linseed Sept. 11-6-3.
Castorseed May 54-4-6.
Cottonseed May 4-9-3.
Groundnut May 53-5-6.
Teelseed A.-M. 50-2-0.
Mawraseed 7-12-0.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 10th

B. C. RATE :—
T T 1-5 29-32
D. D 1-5 15-16
LONDON :—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15-16. Ready
Banks Selling D D 1-5 31-32 ,,
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29-32. April
Banks Selling T T May 1-5 29-32.
Banks Buying T T 1-5 April 31-32
Banks Buying D D 1-6
Banks Buying 3 Mos. April 1-6 9-32
Banks Buying 3 mos. May 1-6 9-32.
NEW YORK :—
B. C. T T 276
Banks Selling T T 275 3-4
Banks Buying T T 274 3-4.
Banks Buying 3 mos.
PARIS.
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 950.
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 122 3-4
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 3-4
HONGKONG.
Banks Selling D D 135. 1-2
SHANGHAI
Banks Selling D D 170 1-4.
SINGAPORE.
Banks Selling D D 155 1-4
JAVA.
Banks Selling D D 90 7-8.
CROSS RATE :—
New York-London 4.85 7-16.

	9th instant.
Shanghai-London 2-6 5-16.	10th inst
Japan -London 1-10.	9th inst
London-Paris 124.20.	,,
London-Belgium 34.950.	,,
London-Switzerland 25.22	,,
London-Italy 92.80.	,,

Tone of Sterling Exchange :— Dull.

	8th inst.	9th inst.
Gold	£4.4.11½	£4.4.11 1-4
Silver London Ready	25 13-16	25 7-8
Silver London Forward	25 13-16	25 7/8
Silver New York Ready	56 1-8	56 3-8
London Discounts 3 mos	5 5 16 %	5 5-16%
London Discounts 6 mos.	5 3-8%	5 7-16%

Imperial Bank Rate 8%
Bank of England Rate 5 1-2%
MONEY :—
Inter Bank Call 5 1-2%
3 mos. 4 1-2%
6 mos. 4 %
12 mos. 4 1-2 %
Tone :—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 10

	Rs.	as.
3 1-2 %. Rupee Paper ..	71	14
4 % Conversion Loan due 1931-36	92	1
4 % Loan due 1934-37	91	14
4 % Loan due 1960-70	84	4
4 1-2 % Bonds due 1934 ..	96	8
4 1-2 % Loan due 1955-60 ..	94	6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47	99	6
5 per % Loan due 1935 ..	100	0
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, ...	100	11
5 % Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55	103	4
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax-Free) due 1930	101	6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931	102	7
6 % Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932	103	7
6-1-2 % B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935	107	6
4 % Port Trust due 1974 ..	81	0
4 % Municipal due 1974 ..	81	0
4 % Improvement Trust due 1974	81	0
6 % Bombay Municipal due 1954	103	0
6 % Municipal due 1929-49 ..	100	0
Forward Rates 19th April Sett.		
3 1-2 % Rupee Paper Rs. ..	71	14
5 per cent 1945-55	103	4

Tone of Market :— Easier

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, April 10.

London Ready 25-14.
London Forward 25-15.
America Cent 56-4.
China Opening 2-6-5, Closing 2-6-6.
Ready 58-14.
Chaitra Opening 58-12 13, Closing 58-13 14.
Vaisak Opening 58-13 14, Closing 58-14 15.
Jeth 59.
Teji-mandi:—Chaitra 0-7-0, Vaisak 0-13-0.
Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. China bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 10.

Ready 21-7-3.
Chaitra 21-7-3.
Vaisak 21-8.

SYNTHETIC COTTON-NEW INDUSTRY

—:o:—

Its Possibility in Textiles

Not a synthetic cotton, chemically produced, but cotton obtained by chemically detaching the fuzz adherent to the hulls of cottonseed. This is worth little when removed mechanically, as formerly, but the "chemical cotton" is of considerable value. This finishes the utilization of the cotton plant. The hulled seed has long been used; the hulls are now recognized as sources of various cellulose products, and now the fuzz on the hulls assumes importance. Writes George M. Rommel, an agricultural consultant of Washington, D. C., in an article on "Salvaging Cottonseed Hulls," contributed to "The Manufacturers Record" (Baltimore):

"Cottonseed was a garbage in 1860, a fertilizer in 1870, a cattle food in 1880, and a table food and many things else in 1890." This quotation, which appears in one of the bulletins of the U. S. Census, accurately portrays the development of the cottonseed industry. The transformation which has occurred during the past twenty-five years is even more striking because of the development of chemical research.

From an accumulation of waste without value except for the small amount needed to plant the next crop a dol. 500,000,000 industry has developed in sixty years as an adjunct to the cotton crop in the United States.

Twenty-five years ago cotton linters were of value only for batting and for stuffing matresses. To-day dozens of products of the highest value are made from cotton linters by the chemical manufacturer, while the oil from cottonseed has been refined until its best grades rank with the choicest food oils known. The cake and meal are among the most valuable cattle feeds, and constitute an important element in the fertilizer trade. Chemists are now working to bring about further refinement of cotton-seed-meal, so that it may assume a place of importance in the human dietary.

In 1899 the country's cottonseed crop amounted to 4,000,000 tons, and its average value was dollar 15 a ton. The cottonseed-crushing industry was then in its infancy. Last year more than 6,000,000 tons of cottonseed were crushed, yielding nearly 1,000,000 tons of crude oil. Almost 2,000,000 tons of hulls and over 1,000,000 bales of cotton linters were produced from last year's crop of cottonseed.

The annual cotton crop in the United States produces an average of about 1,500,000 tons of cottonseed hull. The price has been as low as dollar 2 a ton. Last year thousands of tons of hulls were burned under boilers.

The hulls are the least valuable part of the cottonseed. Their principal use in the past has been for cattle feed. Hulls give the ration bulk and balance the richness of the cotton-seed-meal. Used alone, they are poor feed, but will keep cattle from starving.

But whatever may be said about the hulls no claims at all can be made for the feed value of the fuzz which sticks to them. This fuzzy material is actually cotton lint, and no one would think of feeding cotton lint to his cows. There is nothing in the idea that the small lint fibres on cottonseed hulls "make a good cud." The best cud a cow can get comes from a rich pasture. So that, taking lint and hulls together, as we find them, they are by no means an ideal cattle feed.

The very qualities which give cottonseed hulls a low value for cattle-feeding make them valuable as raw material for the manufacture of such cellulose products as rayon, lacquers, celluloid, and so on, because of their high content of cellulose.

Cotton fibre is almost pure cellulose, cotton linters are little lower in value, and even the fuzz on cottonseed hulls can be made valuable for chemical manufacture.

The hulls remaining after the fuzz has been removed are known in the trade as "cottonseed bran." The nitrogen-free extract in cottonseed bran contains 37.59 per cent of sugar. It would seem that cotton seed hulls are worth more to turn into manufactured cellulose products than to feed to cattle, provided means are developed which make them profitable to manufacture. It now appears that this has been done.

Readers are familiar with the efforts for the utilization of cornstalks and other farm wastes for manufacturing purposes. It now appears that the cottonseed hulls of the South have joined the Northern cornstalks in commanding industrial attention. Private initiative has perfected processes for handling both on a commercial scale.

The Cornstalk Products Company which is responsible for the first cornstalk cellulose plant in the United States, now going into production at Danville, Illinois, has informed Federal research authorities that its chemists have also perfected a process for converting cottonseed hulls into cellulose and many valuable by-products.

The new process is said to differ radically from any heretofore used, because a perfect separation of the lint from the hulls is brought about by a chemical than by a mechanical process. A small commercial unit was installed at Danville, and the results, it is announced, have proved so satisfactory that a subsidiary corporation has been financed to commercializ the cottonseed-hull process in the South.

The new chemical cellulose industries, as well as the requirements for high-grade paper-making have tremendously broadened the demand for cotton linters and correspondingly increased the value of cottonseed. More and more the lint has been removed by mechanical processes, but there still remains a huge waste. Mechanical separation of the lint from the hull produces a disintegrated short fiber. The new process produces a "chemical cotton" of short fibre but of uniform quality and length. It is ready to go into solution for rayon and the other chemical cellulose industries or, without, further bleaching, into the manufacture of paper.

It is stated that the "chemical cotton" recoverable by this process from the average yearly output of cottonseed hulls amounts to not less than 250,000 tons or 1,000,000 bales; also that the recoverable by-products of the process are as valuable as the "chemical cotton." The other products include a superior grade of cellulose flour which promises to be a more satisfactory product for use in industry than wood flour.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

—:o:—

ROSPECTS OF PRICES

Bombay, April 10.

The weekly cotton statistics of American Cotton to 6th April show further reduction in the visible supply which now stands at 4,342,000 Bales against 4,499,000 Bales a year ago and 4,511,000 Bales at the end of the lats week. The weekly shrinkage is 169,000 Bales as against 90,000 Bales same week last year. Exports continue 9-1/2 lacs Bales ahead of the season, which gives ample evidence that this season's consumption of Aperican Cotton is likely to be 15 million bales excluding linters. If this estimate comes near about the actual figure, the carry-over at the end of the season is likely to be 4.1/4 million bales. Present indications point some increase in the acreage for the coming American crop, but sales of fertilizers are much behind the last season's total, which may have effect ultimately on the yield. Planting has well advanced in parts of Texas, but the balance of the Cotton belt is late. Recent weather shows moderate improvement but the crop has to pass through many critical stages and possibly some crop scares. Even the largest American Cotton Crop once threatened to be a disappointment and it is too early to have any definite idea about the production. The market is likely to be guided by weather developments and any adverse factor is likely to result in extensive buying causing sensational up-shots, particularly when the market is liquidated. The following was the actual statistical situation on the 6th inst.:—

(Thousands omitted.)

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	160	14,316	12,639
Receipts at U. S. Ports	71	8,831	7,543
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	46	1,689	1,126
To Continent	96	3,881	3,887
To Japan, Canada, etc.	31	1,398	1,007
Total	173	6,968	6,019
World Spinners Takings of American Cotton	327	12,229	11,615
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	50	2,106	2,126
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		1,632	1,671
Stocks at American Interior Towns		711	835
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,999	1993
Total		4,342	4,499
Last week		4,511	4,589
Difference on week		—169	—90

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 9.

Silver.—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	25-7/8
Forward	25.7/8

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/10-1/4

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, April 10.

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	
	Per lb
Textille	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 9
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34-40 in	
Century 91 1-2 92-1-2 per lb.	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pehlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight No. 52	02 53 03
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in:—	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntala	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	0 14 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 9
Maher	0 15 3
Kachwa	0 15 0
Moon	0 15 3
LEPAD:—	
Spring	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 6
DHOOTIES, 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 9
DHOOTIES 10 Yards	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
1386 Tata Per Piece	2 14 0
GIN COLOURED:—	
A. 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B. 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN:—	
4488	12 14 0
8383	9 9 6
3810	11 0 0
Yds. 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
9797	9 10 6
6300	10 15 0
44000	9 2 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
DUKDI Yards	12 13 14
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 2 3
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA Yards 5 to 9:—	
Chhawani	1 1 0
China	1 1 0
Moon	1 0 9
Yards 10	
Chhawani	1 0 6
China	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 3

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 10-4 1929.

Barometer (correctced to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.906 inches (038 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours, +.027

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.1

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.2 degrees (4.3 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.2 degrees (4-6 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 124 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 21 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.01 inches

Total rainfall during the year 0.66 inches

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 9.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	£5-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4.1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	5.5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-7/16 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5.3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p. c.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 10.

Jalapalaka, Courtney, Rangoon.
Indus Maru, Iwasa, Kobe.
Acasta, Thorson, Miri.
City of Hongkong, Walton, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April 11.

Knoxville City, Okland, Calcutta.
Dogra, Gibson, Calcutta.
Ceylon Maru, Saito, Kobe.
Maur, Ramsland, Bangkok.

LOADING.

April 10.

Steamer Jalapalaka for Rangoon.
Steamer Haresfield for Rangoon.
Steamer Indus Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Surada for Calcutta.
Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalapalaka arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Indus Maru:—The O S K steamer Indus Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Acasta:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer Acasta arrived in harbour yesterday from Miri with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S City of Hongkong:—The K N Co's steamer City of Hongkong arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Knoxville City:—The M M Co's steamer Knoxville City will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Dogra:—The T M Co's steamer Dogra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Maur will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL.

S S Ceylon Maru:—The N Y K steamer Ceylon Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

THE CAMBAY STATE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will please find space in your paper to publish this in the interest of aquity.

A few days ago I read an article in one of the Gujarathi papers under the caption "Is Mr. Namjoshi a Nawab?" by a resident of the Cambay State, of which Mr. Namjoshi is the administrator for the last ten years. As the writer of that article seems to be one of those who are discontented at the decisions of the administrator, equity demands that the true side of the facts should be brought out by a cambayite, in order to expose the perversion of truth indulged in by the writer.

Cambay is a first class State having an annual revenue of about 9 lakhs of rupees. The Nawab is a minor and the State is under administration. The State was mostly devoid of modern amenities before Mr. Namjoshi took over the administration of the State 10 years ago. Immediaely after taking over, he set about directing his activities to providing them. He induced one of the rich citizens to provide a Gymkhana at Cambay, as there was no common place for the elite of Cambay to gather and profit by friendly exchange of views. There were no roads to speak of in the town of Cambay, which Mr. Namjoshi has now provided. The water supply of the town also needed constant care and all possible improvements have been carried out. Electricity is provided to the town by inducing one adventurous Cambayite to undertake its supply. Match factory, ice factory, ginning factories and grinding mills also sprang up in his time by his encouragement. "The Nawab of Cambay Mill" which provide maintenance to a large number of the subjects and which is a venture worthy of encouragement, from the employment it offers to many State subjects, is also kept going by giving timely help and advice. The village of Tarapur having only a population of 4,000 souls has been provided with pipe water supply A Railway line from Cambay to Khanapur to oper out the interior of the State is also projected.

The above are some of the main improvements and works carried out by Mr. Namjoshi. They are sufficient to make any one feel proud of his achievements. All these he has done without reducing the State balance; on the contrary he has increased it from about 13 lakhs to about 35 lakhs without in any way increasing the taxation, which speaks volumes for his able and economical administration; and no Cambayite with any sense of gratitude can allow to pass unchallenged any vilification of a man to whom all the above improvements are due.

It is only those who are in high positions that realize how difficult it is to please all. His decisions must displease one of the parties. He has sometimes to take steps, which may appear harsh, but which have to be taken in the interests of the administration; but so long as one does everything with the best of motives without any personal bias, it should not displease anybody.

An administrator's position is very delicate, as he has to look after the minor and has to see that his interests are safeguarded and that he is brought up in an atmosphere conducive to his proper development for administering when he becomes a major, the affairs of the State in the best way possible. Mr. Namjoshi has succeeded admirably in this and one has only to see the affectionate regard with which he is held by all concerned, to realize it.

All the above facts can be easily verified by any one wanting to do so. The answer to the query "Is Mr. Namjoshi a Nawab?" can therefore only be. Yes he is a Nawab in that he exercises the powers of a Nawab and has ably managed the affairs of the State, and he is not a Nawab, if the term Nawab be taken to convey the meaning that it usually does in Gujarati.—Yours, etc.

"FAIRPLAY"
(A Cambayite.)

HOCKEY.

—:o:—

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

LUSITANIANS FOR THE FINAL.

On Wednesday the Lusitanians qualified for the final when they beat the Al-Muslims by the odd goal in five. The Lusitanians began well and as the result of some good cohesive tactics, led at half-time by three goals to nil. After the interval, however, the Muslims rallied strongly and completely changed the aspect of the game. They scored a couple of goals and when the final whistle put an end to the game, they were still trying desperately hard for the equaliser.

The match began at a ffast pace and the ball visited both areas in rapid succession. As against the neat short passing game favoured by the Lusitanians, their opponents relied on plenty of "lathi". In the early stages Pinto put in a stinging shot but Mahomed Khan, the Muslim goalie effected a brilliant save. Soon after this, however Lobo, the Lusitanian winger, sent in a fine centre and Pinto was able to notch the first goal. He continued his success a little later when he scored the second goal with a stiff shot after one of the most brilliant bits of individual work seen this season. The Muslims made sporadic attempts to reduce the lead but Abreo in the defence was making no mistakes. A few minutes before the interval D'Souza took a pass from his winger D'Mello and netted the third goal.

On resuming the game the Muslims asserted themselves decisively, and the Lusitanians, strangely enough, going to pieces had their work cut out to maintain their lead. For almost the whole of the moiety the Muslims were in their opponents' territory and they at least deserved to equalise. John Pies scored their first goal from a scramble in the ring, and then Balooram further reduced the lead following a short corner. The Lusitanians broke away suddenly and the Muslim goal had a miraculous escape. The Muslims, however soon returned to the attack. Excitement was at its height and the equaliser seemed imminent, but the Lusitanians managed to hold out and on Saturday they will contest the final with the Poona Rangers.

The Result:—

LUSITANIANS	3 goals.
AL MUSLIMS	2 goals.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians:—Mascarenhas; Abreo and Fernandes; Albuquerque, Ferrao and Amaral; Lobo, Pereira, Pinto, D'Souza and D'Mello.

All-Muslims:—Mahomed Khan, Balooram and Abdulrahman; A. R. Khan, A. Basid and Hasan Khan; Peermahomed, John Pies, Mahomed Shah, Yousuf Ali and A. Wahab.

Referees:—Rodericks and Johnson.

TO-DAY'S CHARITY MATCH.

Replay:—Lusitanians vs. Goa Portuguese Association, Karachi.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 10.

In the share market jute shares continued to sag owing to lack of support and prices at the moment are in buyers favour. As the session advanced, however, prices hardened, closing firm at the best of the day. Coals were barely steady and small business was put through. In teas moderate business was reported at irregular rates. In the miscellaneous there was no fresh feature. In this section securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations: 3-1/2 per cent paper 71/13, 4 per cent loan 1934/37 94/2, 1960/70 84/6, 5 percent bonds 1933 100/9 percent bonds 1930 101/6, do 1931 102/8, do Acme 103/8. Bank: Imperial Bank conty: 353, Railways: Buhtiyarpur Bihar Light Railway 99, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 91, Mymensingh Bairab Bazar Railway rebate 97..

Cotton: Dunbar ordinary 222,

Jutes: Albion ordy 456/8, Auckland 335 Bally 349, Barnagore 306, Belvedere 626/8 Birla ordy 16/12, Champdany 178, Ceviot 322, Clive 40/2, Dalhousie ordy 560, Delta 597, Fort William 445, Howrah 57/6, Hukumchand ordy 25/8, India 275, Kamarhatty 657/8, Kanknarrah 565, Lansdowne 297, National 32/4, New Central 689, Northbrook 70/8, Orient 313, Reliance 85/4, Union 770.

Coals: Bengal 452, Bengal Bhatdee 4/12 Bolompur 3/4, Burrakur 140, Equitable 20/12, Rancegunge 27/12,

Miscellaneous: Burrai Corporation 12, Bengal Chemical ordy 148, Indian Iron and Steel 16, Marshal and Col 3/1, Steel Products 6, Thornycrofts 1/8, Associated Hotels of India ordy. 8/8, B.I. Corporation ordy 3/9, Britania Biscuits 3, Ivan Jones 6, Walford Transport 2/10, Titaghur Paper ordy. 13/8, Midnapore Zemindary 127, India General Navigation ordy 191, Champaran Sugar 11.

Tea Companies: Gielle ordy 15/12, Hattikhira 25/2.—A. P.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

—:o:—

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S LETTER TO GOVERNMENT

The following is the copy of the letter that the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce have addressed to the Government of India in the Home Department:—

The Finance Department has provided this year a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for Civil Aviation in India, and the Standing Finance Committee have passed a resolution in favour of giving subsidies to Indian Aviatton Companies. The Standing Finance Committee is of opinion that a subsidy should be given to a Company registered in India with a rupee capital and with a majority of Indian Directors and the Government of India are agreeable to this course. This is not, however, in the opinion of the Committee of this Chamber. The Committee think that the major part of the hoiding should also be in Indian hands. It is otherwise possible that powerful non-Indian syndicates may create a network of Civil Aviation Companies in the country without Indians having proper share in this business. In most of the transport services Indians stand nowhere to-day and it is, therefore, necessary in the national interests, that this new form of transport which is coming into existance should be for the most part in the Indian hands and it is the duty of the Government of the country to help them. The affairs of the Company can be effectively controlled as stated by the Finance member at the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee if 75 per cent. voting rights are owned by Government and not less than 3/4ths of the Directors are Indians and the power of removing the Managing Agents is vested in the Directorg and Shareholders. In this connection the Committee would only like to add that the Directorship should be confined to natural-born Indians.

Even in England companies like the Marconi International Marine Communications Ltd. and General Electric and Burmah Corporation are thinking seriously of restricting foreign holdings in the capital to a small percentage and confining the Directorship to only natural-morn British subjects. This is no doubt a distinct move to counter the slow penetration of American capital and control. It is proper that India should take a lesson from this and try to keep the business, its direction and capital as far as possible in Indian hands.

It is possible however that Indian capital may not be forthcoming at the moment owing to general depression or uncertainty of financial success of Civil Aviation. The Government should under these circumstances keep the control of voting power in their hands by subscribing for deferred or founder's shares (or call them Government shares) of one rupee each unlike the other shares of 100 rupees each, both of these carrying one vote a piece. This will enable Government to have controlling power in voting without any large investment. It is necessary that Government have such a control till bonafide Indian interests are prepared to invest their own money. This plan will not defer the aviation development in India unduly.

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. W. Life End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

KHADDAR BENEFITS INDIAN MILLS

Prominent Industrialist's Tribute to Mahatmaji

The 24th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Phoenix Mills, Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Road, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Chairman, presiding.

While presenting the annual report and the statement of accounts, the Chairman observed that the year under report was one of very serious trade conditions. There was acute depression in the industry during the early months of the year. This was followed by the unfortunate general mill strike which compelled the closing of the mills for nearly 6 months during which time the company had to meet heavy standing and overhead charges. In view of this state of affairs the agents had come to an agreement with the company to waive their claim to the minimum commission to which they were entitled under the agreement. During the year they had made no profits at all owing to strike and other reasons. Considerable trouble has arisen owing to the rate of exchange. The Chairman then pointed out how during the last five years foreign cloth was being imported in this country on a larger scale. In 1924-25 India imported 1,800 million yards of foreign cloth while in the year 1927-28 they imported 1935 million yards. On the contrary, the stock of Indian cloth was yearly increasing. In 1926 the stock was 200 million yards and in 1928 it was 200 million yards.

COMPANY'S RELATIONS WITH WORKERS.

Refering to the Company's relations with the workers, he said that these relations were very cordial. In spite of the fact that during the last four years the Company had not really earned, they had not reduced the wages of their workers. The heavy stock had made the situation extremely serious.

One shareholder asked whether Khaddar propaganda had in any way affected the sale of Indian mill-made cloth.

IN FAVOUR OF KHADDAR.

The Chairman promptly replied that he was absolutely in favour of Khaddar. It was owing to Khaddar that their consumption of locally made yarn had gone up considerably. Mahatma Gandhi was not against Indian mill cloth. His propaganda was benefitting the mill industry. Replying to one more question Mr. Wadia remarked that Mahatma Gandhi was a very good and great man and he ought to be allowed to go on in his own way.

The meeting adopted the report and the statement of accounts. Out of the amount to the credit of equalisation of dividend fund a sum of Rs. 80,000 was applied towards paying a divdend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, free of tax.

HIGH COURT

JEWISH GIRL'S ALLEGED SEDUCTION

APPLICATION FOR STAY OF MARRIAGE

Before Mr. Justice Murphy on the Appellate Side of the High Court, Bachi Simson, a Jewish girl, made a revisional application against the order of the District Judge of Thana dissolving the injunction granted to her restraining one Ellis Solomon from marrying another girl.

The applicant alleged that she was seduced by the respondent and as a result she gave birth to a son in September last. In July, 1928, she stated Ellis had sent a letter to the Jamat asking the Jamat authorities to marry him to Bachi. The said letter seemed to have been withdrawn subsequently by the respondent who, she alleged, was now trying to marry another girl. She, therefore, prayed for an order to stay the marriage.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. Chhatrapati appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Solomon, Solicitor, appeared for the respondent.

It was argued on behalf of the applicant that according to the Jewish faith the very fact of seduction entitled Bachi to be held in the status of a wife of the respondent.

His Lordship granted a rule calling upon the respondent to show cause why a stay order should not be granted against his marriage, and fixed the hearing on Friday.

TIRED OF LIFE

UNEMPLOYED HINDU COMMITS SUICIDE

Vithaldas Jiwandas, a Hindu, residing at Mody Street, was removed to the G. T. Hospital in an unconscious condition on Tuesday evening. It was found on examination that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning to which he succumbed soon after admission. It appears from the evidence led before the coroner's court that the deceased was unemployed and had lost his wife and daughter recently. In a letter written to the coroner he stated that he was tired of life. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1, each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2 for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chittoor District, S. India.

(Advt.)

LIGHT FINGERED FRATERNITY BUSY IN BOMBAY.

9 CASES IN ONE DAY

DARING BURGLARY NEAR POLICE STATION

Cases of thefts and burglary are increasing in the city. Between Monday and Tuesday nine cases of thefts and house breaking took place in one locality only viz.:—On the Lamington Road, in close proximity of the police station. The modus operandi of the culprits was almost identical in all cases, viz removal of the window bars and locks from the doors. Even a Hindu temple was burgled in the same locality and articles valued at Rs. 100 were carried away. The police are making enquiries.

TRAM CAR DRIVER CONVICTED.

At the Girgaon Police Court before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Messrs. B. S. Turkhad and B. M. Hodiwalla, one Ramchandra Chardika Tram Driver was charged by Dy. Inspector Savant with rash and negligent driving. Mr. B. J. Dhondy Pleader, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case were that the accused drove a tram car along Sandhurst Road proceeding towards the Sandhurst Bride. A taxi driven by one Vajifdar was going in front of the tram car. The accused drove the tram car so recklessly that the tram car collided with the taxi in the front and the taxi swerved to the right and collided with another tram car coming from the opposite direction. The motor car was considerably damaged.

On the evidence which was clear for the prosecution the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 50/-.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY

The B. P. Released Prisoners' Aid Society's Office is located in the office of Mr. Meyer Nissim, Jt. Hon. Secretary at 137, Esplanade Road, Fort. The Executive Committee meets generally once a month, and these meetings are usually held in the Municipal Corporation Hall. In 1928 the Executive Committee met 11 times. The membership of the Society is open to the public. The annual subscription for an ordinary member is Rs. 5. Life Members have to pay Rs. 200 and Patrons Rs. 1000/-. The total number of members last year was 60.

DHARAMCHAND UDAICHAND EDUCATION FUND

The Trustees of Seth Dharamchand Udaichand Jain Education fund have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 16,200/- to the following Students:—

Lakshmichand M. Damani (for Electrical Engineering London) Rs. 6000/ Jinabhai Maganlal Shah (for Weaving, London) Rs. 5,000/- Banchand Gandalal Doshi (for B. Com.) Rs. 1,500/- Amtalal Jethalal Shah (for M.B.B.S.) Rs. 1,500/- Manilal Manecklal Shah (for B. Com) Rs. 1,000/- Babubhai Kasturchand B. Com (for Actually) Rs. 1,000/- Amichand Chatrabhuj Shah (For L.L.B.) Rs. 200/-

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

CITY'S HEALTH

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox Attacks 18 (including 1 imported from Bandra) Deaths 6, Cholera Attacks nil, Deaths nil, Plague Attacks 1 Deaths 1, Influenza Attacks nil Deaths nil,

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 80. The total mortality this day last year was 72.

THE HUMANISTIC CLUB

A meeting of the Humanistic Club will be held at the office of the Club on Friday (12th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Abdulla Bin Abdulla will deliver a lecture on the following subject:—"An Ideal Brotherhood."

MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE

Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil will deliver a lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society French Bridge Chowpaty today (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "Mind, Spirit and Body." The lecture is open to the public.

A DRAFT FOUND.

"A draft No. 685 for Rs. 5000/-, dated 27-3-29, drawn by Hiranand Tarachand of Karachi (on self) of Bombay in favour of Devmal Pradhan, has been found and is lying with the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association." Whoever is interested in it may claim it at the office of the above association.

TAMIL NEW YEAR'S DAY CELEBRATION.

There will be a social gathering of all Tamilians at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, on Sunday (the 14th Instant) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Tamil New Year's Day.

All Tamilians and their friends are invited to attend. There will be a short programme of Music followed by a lecture.

LECTURE ON "BHAGWAD GITA"

The lecture to be delivered by Swami Vishvanand on "Bhagvat Gita" to-day (Thursday) at Bandra will be given at 9 p.m. (and not at 9 a.m. as was wrongly announced in yesterday's issue.)

"DIP"

We have received from Messrs. J. L. Roysampat & Co., proprietor the Swadeshi Pracharak Co., Bombay, sample packets of 'Dip' powder a type of soap powder for washing dirt. The use of this powder simplifies the washing drudgery without injury to clothes. 'Dip' is a pure Swadeshi preparation and is worth giving a trial.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 6th instant: the total mortality 519 was 74 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.7. These figures compare favourably with those for the 14th week of 1928 when the mortality was 600 and death rate 24.0 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-28 when the average mortality was 644 and death rate 26.2.

Out of the total deaths 129 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week. Small Pox caused 86 attacks (including 4 imported) and 45 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks but no death during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 470 and compares favourably with that for the 14th week of 1928 when the figure was 459 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928) viz. 377.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

A vacancy having occured in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the resignation of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Eastern Sind Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has called upon the Eastern Sind Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency to elect a member before the 15th day of May 1929, and appointed the dates, hours and place for as noted below:—

Monday, (15th inst.) for Nomination of candidates.

Tuesday, (16th inst.) for Scrutiny of Nomination papers.

Saturday, (4th May, from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.), for voting.

Monday, (13th May from 12 noon, at the office of the Commissioner in Sind) counting of votes.

SEQUEL TO FIRE ON "CITY OF SIMLA"

LONDON, April 9.

All firemen who were gassed while fighting the fireon the "City of Simla" have recovered. The fumes from burning cargo were so deadly that firemen working in the hold had to wear gasmasks and also lifelines round their waists. Number two hold in which the fire had originated hand to be flooded before flames could be extinguished. Damage to cargo was extensive. Damage to the vessel is apparently slight. Cargo for Hull was partially damaged.—Reuter.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION AT PAREL

WORKERS ASKED TO JOIN CONGRESS RANKS

The second of the series of public meetings organised by the F Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee to celebrate of the National Week was held in the open maidan opposite the Gold Mohor Mills on Wednesday at 9-30 a.m. The meeting was largely attended by the working-class. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Mr. C. K. Narayanswami presided and Messrs. A. B. Kolhatkar, Sitaram D. Acharya, Kubal and others addressed the meeting.

PRESIDENTIAL OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Narayanswami in the course of his speech traced the origin of Indian National Congress and explained how, before the advent of Mahatma Gandhi in the arena of active politics in India, this premier political institution was guided and controlled by the educated and well-to-do minority. The speaker then drew a vivid picture of the Jallianwalla Baugh Massacre and events which led to it and how, after these horrors, the National Week came to be celebrated year after year.

Proceeding Mr. Swami declared that the humiliation to which India was subjected at Jallianwalla could be avenged only by winning Swaraj. After explaining the Congress programme, he exhorted the audience to enrol themselves as members of the Congress, to completely boycott foreign cloth and to abstain from alcoholic drinks and drugs.

Mr. Kubal who was then asked to address the meeting spoke in incisive Marathi. He referred to the repressive policy of the Government and the arrest of the Labour leaders and exhorted the workers to go on with the work of organisation and consolation. He also appealed to the workers to join the Congress and make the Swadeshi movement a thorough success.

Mr. S. D. Acharya spoke on the Khadi and anti-drink movement and wanted the workers to strengthen the Congress in the fight for Swaraj.

FIGHT THE FOREIGN BUREAUCRACY.

In an eloquent Marathi speech replete with humour, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar drew a matter of fact picture of the present situation in the country. Addressing the workers he said that theirs was a fight against the foreign bureaucracy on the one hand and against the capitalists on the other. But against the two, it was the political slavery that was the greater evil. If Swaraj was won the fight against Capitalism would be easier as the Swaraj Government could stand only on the suffrage of the bulk of the community. He made a stirring appeal to the workers to take the vow Swadeshi, to abstain from drink and to strengthen their Labour Unions.

Two labourers from among the audience addressed the meeting giving full support to the Congress and appealing to their comrades to do the same.

Before dispersing the meeting Mr. Narayanswami pointed out what a tremendous force the Congress would be if once the workers and peasants of the country joined the Congress ranks. He declared that Swaraj meant nothing more and nothing less than Ram Raj for the workers. He also appealed to them to enrol themselves as members of the Congress then and there.

The appeal made by the various speakers did not go in vain. The volunteers of the F Ward District Congress Committee had made arrangements for Khadi sales and enrolment of members. Several members were enrolled and some Khadi was sold on the spot. Besides this another batch of volunteers went about the various parts of the ward hawking Khadi.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY FROM 24TH TO 31ST MAY

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will held a Khadi and Swadeshi (arts and crafts) Bazar in the Congress House compound, from 24th to 31st May 1929, at the time of the All-India Congress Committee's Meeting here. Dealers and Manufacturers in genuine Khaddar and Indian made articles are requested to communicate with the Hon Secretary Central Propaganda Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road Bombay.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

Do Your Duty by Your Country.
Partake in the National Week Celebrations.

VISIT THE KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.
Opened
by
MAHATMA GANDHI
at
PEOPLES' JINNAH HALL.

Make your purchases at this Bazar.
Thursday, April 11,
Open from
8.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
FREE ENTERTAINMENT
CINEMA SHOW.
On Friday the 12th: Wonderful and thrilling ancient archery feats by Prof. V. N. Sinha of Delhi and Physical feats by Prof. K. G. RAO. and his staff of Pupils.

ENTRANCE FEE ONE ANNA ONLY.
DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND.

Under the Clock

BY TWINPLEX

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1929.

There is living in England at present a very modest man. But his modesty is of such a peculiar kind that an account of it is cabled to all the four corners of the globe and one must presume that this must be making the modest man feel very sore that his friends gabble about what he does and that news agencies pick up their prattle.

• • • •

This modest man lives at Cattewater, a few miles away from Aldershot where he has a job. "He lives in a lonely cottage out on the moor, guarded by a stalwart sixfoot retainer and spends all his time off-duty in translating and writing."

• • • •

If only he had done that after he finished his education at Cambridge, British Imperialism would have remained bereft of a singularly useful and ingenious force in the Arabian field.

• • • •

The modest man is Colonel Lawrence, alias Air-craftsman Shaw.

• • • •

Pamphlets are the order of the day in Delhi. The one with which our legislators were presented in decidedly unpleasant circumstances was signed "Bal-raj". Now comes another signed "Dhar-maraj". Who knows a third may be discovered signed "Kali-raj". Isn't it a good thing the overwhelming majority of Indians are followers of "Gandhi-raj"?

• • • •

Manager: "We want a man, who can answer all sorts of questions and not lose his head."

Applicant: "I should suit very well, Sir. I am the father of eight children."

BURGLAR'S DARING ESCAPE

Gives Slip to Police Despite Close Watch

For the second time in the last few weeks Mahadeo Luxman, a Hindu, with four previous convictions for house-breaking, has outwitted the police and escaped from their custody although he was handcuffed and was placed under strict surveillance. Mahadeo was arrested in connection with the case of a daring theft in the Grand Hotel in February last, but as he had sustained injuries while getting down from the drainage pipe he was removed to the G. T. Hospital. He gave a slip to the police three days after the arrest and escaped from the hospital. A few days ago he was arrested again, but he was again sent to the G. T. Hospital as he was suffering from an abscess. Here he was hand-cuffed and chained. Moreover, two police constables were kept near his bed to watch him. Despite these precautions, he was found missing on Wednesday at 4 a.m. from his bed and the police are again after him.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

AJMER COMMITTEE AT WORK

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 6.

Messrs. B. S. Deshpande and Kesharlal Ajmera of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee have arrived here and have commenced their work. Regular hawking of Khadi in the streets and house to house sale by workers and volunteers is being organised. Meetings in National Week are also arranged. It has been arranged to open a small Exhibition of Khadi at the time of the sessions of the All-India Agrawal Mahasabha and All-India Rajasthani Navajiwan Mandal which are being held in the next week. This Committee has begun its work in right earnestness and the general public of Rajasthan is requested to help the Committee by organising such Committees in all the towns of Rajputana, Central India and Ajmer Merwara and send their weekly reports to the Secretary, F. C. B. Committee, Khadi Bhandar, Ajmer. It is hoped that these provinces will not lag behind in this work.

USE ALL SWADESHI ARTICLES

KEVALDAS DHANJI JAIN BOARDING HOUSE OPENED

A Surat Correspondent wires:—

"The opening ceremony of the Kevaldas Dhanji Gujerat Digambar Jain Boarding at Prantij was performed by Sanghpati Sheth Ghasilal Punamchanji, Zaveri, Bombay, about 400 persons were present, Sheth Fulchand Shivthand delivered a reception lecture and declared the objects of the boarding. Many prominent gentlemen delivered lectures on the importance of this institution and strongly emphasised the introduction of physical and industrial training, along with religious instruction. Moreover the use of swadeshi articles and cloth was recommended in the institution.

Kevaldas Dhanji, the founder, paid Rs. 1001 in addition, and the president paid Rs. 501. Moreover about Rs. 3,500 were contributed and promises of 125 daily dinners for the boarders were accepted. The meeting dispersed after three hours.

Digamber Jain Dasha Humad Panch Oran Prantij Vihag which was divided into two parts three years ago is now reunited by the untiring efforts of the President, Sheth Vrajlal Fulchandbhai, Mulchand Kapadia and the Mamalatdar, both parties unanimously agreed to the judgment to be delivered by two assessors Vrajilal Kevaldas and Fulchand Shivlal. A new panchayat committee of 51 members was formed and Manekchand Chhaganlal of Khanpur was elected its Secretary.

THE WEATHER

POONA, April 10.

There has been extensive rain associated with thunder or hail storms in Malabar, Southeast Madras, Mysore and South Konkan with light showers in North Bombay Deccan and North Konkan. Local thundershowers are also reported from Assam and the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.

The western ditsurbance is feeble.

The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji four inches: Dibrugarh, Silchar and Chakrata a half: Simla a quarter; Kodaikanal four; Coimbatore two; Calicut one and a half; Marmagao, and Mercara one; Karwar, Mangalore and Coonoor three quarters; and Mysore Cochin and Trichinopoly a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Malabar and South Konkan and extension in Deccan.—A. P.

London:—Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson left for East Africa on Tuesday afternoon from Victoria Station. They will be absent from England for about three months.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(Through Cotton Telegraphic information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

	Bombay April 10
Previous Closing Rate	20.63
To-day's Opening Rate	20.55
Difference	—08
To-days Closing Rate	20.51
Difference	—12

LIVERPOOL.

	Bombay, April 10
Previous Closing Rate	10.72
To-day's Opening Rate	10.73
Difference	plus 01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.66
Difference	—06

Broach Expectations 353-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, April 10
Silver Ready	25-14-0 unchanged
Silver Forward	25-15-0 unchanged

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay April 10
1st Settlement	58-13-0
2nd Settlement	58-14-0
3rd Settlement	58-15-0

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1. Dallmeyer: Pentac, f 2.9 lens.
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6. Six Double dark slides.
7. Roll Film adapter.
8. Solid Leather Case.
9. Steel felt lined air tight case
10. Stand.

This outfit cost nearly Rs. 3,500

11. Ensign folding Reflex, 1/4 plate, with three double dark slides, Ross Express F 4.5 lens, cost about Rs. 700.

III: Mentor folding Reflex 9 by 12 c.m., film pack adapter, 3 double dark slides, Zeiss F 4.5 lens, cost nearly Rs. 650.

IV. Field Camera, 1/2 plate, RR lens, slide, stand, case.

V. Two Gaumot Blocknotes Vest Pocket Plate Cameras, 30 nickle slides.

VI. Auto Focus Enlarger, with carrier for plates upto 1/2 plate size.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1929.

THE CHOICE

As was to be expected the murderous fanaticism of a couple of misguided Indian youth has evoked the verbal fanaticism of the stormy petrels and screeching owls of British Imperialism, anxious to take advantage of the Delhi outrage to emphasize the need for launching a regime of ruthless repression in India. Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the rest of the tribe are as usual to the fore in accusing the leaders of political India as the indirect producers of the unbalanced mentality which hopes to secure self-rule through the practice of murderous assault. But it is some relief to notice that there are organs of public opinion in Britain which have not lost a sense of true values. The "Manchester Guardian" remarks in its comments on the Delhi outrage that "it is important to remember that it has no connection with the boycott of the Simon Commission and other activities of the Nationalist politicians except so far as their tactics have generated heated atmosphere." The "Manchester Guardian" will be well advised to consider how far the tactics of Government have been responsible for creating a "heated atmosphere". The British people and their agents in India will also be well advised to ponder carefully over the statement of Pandit Motilal Nehru on the recent outrage.

Pandit Motilal rightly observes: "When a grave crime such as that of Monday is committed, the zeal to punish the guilty is apt to outrun the obligation to protect the innocent. The inevitable result is that the remedy proves worse than the disease." The popular view against allowing panicky legislation of the type of the Public Safety Bill could not have been better put than in this wise observation of Pandit Motilal. To have recourse to wholesale repression instead of calling into counsel the trusted leaders of the Indian people in order to discuss with them how best to nip in the bud the tendency to violence will mean for Lord Irwin and his Government embarking on a path which will create further difficulties for England in India and will fail to terrorise the sober elements of Indian nationalism, determined to achieve Swaraj under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The choice before Lord Irwin and his advisers is clear. If they embark upon the futile course of repression, they imperil the cause they profess to adhere to, the cause of leading India on to self-government. But if they listen to the sage counsel of Pundit Motilal when he remarks: "It is wise statesmanship alone which can, by strengthening the forces of non-violence, meet the forces of violence" they will be minimising their difficulties and helping the sober elements of Indian nationalism in fighting a disease which happily remains as yet a comparative stranger to Indian soil.

THE ONLY REMEDY

—:o:—

We would ask our readers to study carefully the interview which Mr. J. A. Wadia gave to our representative on the present position of the textile industry. Mr. Wadia is a veteran businessman, a director of several textile firms and a sound student of economics, who never makes a statement which he cannot support with ample facts and figures. He attributes the continued depression of our textile industry and the labour unrest it creates mainly to the ruinous effects of the eighteen pence ratio and to Government's refusal to give adequate support to the industry. His diagnosis is not new, but his arguments and figures are convincing. About the ratio he says: "The effect of high exchange is to be seen in the exports and imports into India in recent years. Excluding treasure we imported in 1924-25 goods worth 137 crores, we exported goods worth 250 crores. In 1927-28 we imported goods worth 181 crores while our exports remained practically the same, viz., 248 crores. Our Government in raising the ratio favoured foreign goods which are the result of the capital and labour of foreign countries whilst penalising our own. No country in the world since the War ever raised its ratio except India, helpless as she is. And no country in the world was under foreign domination like India."

Referring to Britain's attitude towards the Indian textile industry, Mr. Wadia narrates the painful story of Britain consistently sacrificing India to Lancashire. Every schoolboy knows how England ruined the Indian cotton industry by levying crushing duties on Indian cloth exported to Britain. But when the Tariff Board recommended a small rise of 4 per cent. on imported cloth to help the Indian industry in its dire distress, Government refused lest Lancashire should be injured. Mr. Wadia has good reason to say indignantly: "Lancashire is living on India and she is allowed to live on India, because England is ruling India." But, he adds: "Lancashire's cotton industry is an unnatural one, and whatever injury the Government of India may do to our industry, Lancashire cotton industry is a doomed one. We will recover, but I have great doubts about her. Japan, which has no cotton nor home markets like us, has driven her out. We could do the same since we have greater advantages than Japan." Indeed we could, but the pity of it is that we do not. Even Mr. Wadia, who exposes England's wrong to India ruthlessly still counsels patience and is only content to assert: "With a sympathetic and honest Government, in eight years' time we could supply 80 per cent. of our wants." It reads much like the story of belling the cat, after all the sympathy and honesty displayed by Government all these hundred years.

Mr. Wadia would not "advise boycott of any goods", but says: "The Government of India should be given a chance of setting our industry and labour right by increasing import duties; failing that we should endeavour by propaganda to inculcate upon the people the advantages of buying home-made goods." Mr. Wadia may well prefer the positive term "Swadeshi" to the negative "boycott"; but how long is a chance to be given to Government to coax them into "setting our industry and labour right"? We fear we cannot afford to wait helplessly any longer. Addressing a public meeting at Dadar on Sunday, Mr. J. K. Mehta, another authority on Indian business matters, said that the textile crisis in Bombay was so serious that "if something was not done soon, out of the 85 mills in Bombay, many would go into liquidation." The only thing that can save the industry immediately is for the people to rely far more on themselves than on Government, to boycott all foreign cloth immediately and completely and replace it with Khaddar or Indian mill cloth. If it is not possible for our mills to replace foreign cloth in less than 8 years or without Government's sympathy, it is possible for millions of tiny mills in the shape of the Charkha to fill the gap in a much less time than 8 years. For, as Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said at the Dadar meeting, Khaddar would grow as fast as the demand for it, even as the grass in the field. It is futile to expect Government to sacrifice Lancashire for India. After all, whatever protection Government can be persuaded to give comes in the last analysis from the people themselves. It is better far for the people to protect themselves by refusing all foreign cloth and insisting on purely Swadeshi cloth even for a higher price. Foreign cloth is in every sense the badge of our serfdom, all the more shameful because we still suffer it to remain on our bodies. We would most earnestly appeal to every one of our readers not to let the National Week pass without persuading at least ten of his fellow-countrymen to shun foreign cloth as poison.

MODERN ACQUISITIVE SOCIETY.

—:o:—

THE OBSTACLE TO TRUE PROGRESS

(By M. A. Acharya).

It is so difficult a task to form any correct estimate of one's own surroundings, largely on account of our very familarity with them, that historical students have generally evaded that responsibility. And it certainly seems pusillanimous, if not hazardous to, depute to those yet unborn the task of comprehending the conditions under which we must live and strive. I have always believed that the only unmistakable contribution that the historical student can make to the progress of intelligence is to study the past with an eye constantly to the present. For history not only furnishes us the key to the present by showing how our situation came about, but, at the same time supplies a basis of comparison and a point of vantage, of which the salient contrasts between our days and those of old can be detected. Without history the essential differences are sure to escape us. Our generation like all preceding generations of mankind inevitably takes what it finds largely for granted and the great mass of men who argue about existing conditions assume a fundamental likeness of past conditions as the basis of their conclusions in regard to the present and the still unrolled future.

BUSINESS AND BUSINESSMEN.

Few people realise how novel is the universal preoccupation with business, which we can observe on every hand, but to which we are already so accustomed that it easily escapes the casual observer. But in spite of its vastness and magnificent achievements, business based on mass production and speculative profits has produced new evils and re-inforced old ones which no thoughtful person can possibly overlook. Consequently it has become the great issue of our time to be defended or attacked according to one's tastes, even as formerly religion, and politics had their day.

Businessmen, whether conspicuous in finance, manufacture or trade are the leading figure of our age. They exercise a Dominate influence on our domestic and foreign polic. They subsidise our education and exercise an unmistakable control over it. In other ages a military or religious caste enjoyed a similar preeminence. Now business directs and equips the soldiers who is far more dependent on its support than formerly. Most religious institutions make easy terms with business and far from interfering with it or its teachings on the whole cordially support it. Business has a philosophy which it holds to be based on the immutable traits of human nature and as identical with morality and patriotism It is a sensitive, intolerant philosophy.

POST WAR CHANGE.

Modern business produced a sort of paradise for the luckier of mankind which endured down to the war which many hope to see restored in its former charm and perhaps further beautified as the years go on. This assumption of the permanence and normality of the prevailing business system was no doubt much disturbed by the outcome of the war. It was easy to argue that the terrible conflict merely interrupted the general beneficent course of affairs which would speedily re-establish itself when given an opportunity. To those who see the situation in this light (who does not?) modern business has largely solved the age-long problem of producing and distributing the matrial necessities and amenities of life and nothing remains but to perfect the system in detail, develop its further "potentialities" and fight tooth and nail those who are led by lack of personal success or a manlier sympathy for the incompetent to attack or undermine it.

PRODUCTION FOR PROFIT.

Even before the war there were many not themselves suffering conspicuously from the system who challenged its beneficence and permanence in the name of justice, economy and the best and highest interests of mankind as a whole. Since the war many more have come to the conclusion that production as now conducted for profit is not merely unfair exceedingyl wasteful and often highly expedient from a social standpoint, but from a historical standpoint it is "intensely unusual, unstable, complicated unreliable, temporary"—Keynes. It may be the chief eccentricity of our age—quite as un-

(Continued on page 10).

LONDON LETTER.

—:o:—

BY AIR MAIL

(From A Special Correspondent).

LONDON, Mar. 30.

During the last few months there have been many speculations about the number of Indian candidates likely to contest seats in the forthcoming general elections, and it appears now almost certain that whichever party comes into power the next House of Commons would certainly possess a larger number of members claiming to speak on matters relating to India with the personal knowledge of a few years' intimate association. At any rate, it is hoped there would be somebody to challenge the authoritative statements on India usually made by Mr. George Pilcher. In North Battersea Mr. Saklatvala is bound to have a big fight owing to the presence of a Labour candidate, and in well-informed quarters his chances are not considered very great. Sir Stanley Reed. Sir John Maynard, and Mr. Davies, an ex-judge of Lucknow, are all working hard in their respective constituencies with a certain amount of confidence in their success and it will not cause any surprise if all of them are returned at the head of the polls. Despite his recent experience as a Liberal candidate in the by-election in Bath Mr. Davies, I understand, is very hopeful of his next fight.

NO PROSPECT FOR BURDWAN.

There is not much prospect of the Maharaja of Burdwan being invited to contest a seat as a Conservative. According to his own statement, he is here in the interests of the education of his son and he would like to make himself useful if he was invited by the Conservative Party. His views are such that he is unable to associate himself with any other party. He does not feel himself competent to represent any but a general constituency and in the circumstances the Maharaja's candidature in the next general election may safely be dismissed. Mr. Yusuf Ali, a retired Indian Civil Servant and a member of the National Liberal Club, is a Labour candidate, and he has not yet decided on a constituency. He probably wants a safe constituency where he may have an easy walk over, but it is very doubtful if he would ever get one to suit him. Another Indian candidate, Mr. Ishar Dass, a Secretary of the East African National Congress, has abandoned his candidature as quickly as he announced it and this has caused certain amount of amusement and consternation among his supporters.

A TALE OF FAILURE.

Some months ago Mr. Ishar Dass cabled from East Africa and enquired of Mr. Saklatvala if he would find a constituency for him and Mr. Saklatvala answered in the affirmative, provided the necessary funds were forthcoming, and which I understand, were estimated at roughly £1,000. Mr. Ishar Dass accordingly came to London and with the help of his supporters here carefully programmed every small detail. A Secretary was engaged, meetings were arranged and the local Communist paper in Limehouse wrote some good things about him. He was to oppose Major Attlee. The London Branch of the Indian National Congress called an emergency meeting for last Saturday to support the candidature of Mr. Ishar Dass and in fact, everything went about quite seriously when suddenly Mr. Dass announced the abandonment of his candidature to the embarrassment of all his supporters. On enquiry it was stated that Mr. Dass has found himself unable to overcome certain difficulties, and what these difficulties are nobody seems to know. And thus end the Parliamentary chances of Mr. Dass. There are one or two more such mushroom candidates and it is needless to mention their names here.

EFFORTS OF LONDON INDIANS.

The London Branch of the Indian National Congress under the guidance of Messrs. C. B. Vakil and T. P. Sinha and the Indian Freedom League (Hyde Park Speakers) under Mr. Mohammed Ally Khan, are proposing to place the services of their respective organisations at the disposal of such parliamentary candidates in and near London, provided the candidates concerned, give a pledge to do some substantial work for India if elected. They will certainly be able to give some assistance to these candidates, and what

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

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Home Rule All Round.

The Home Rule movement seems to be making fresh converts in the British Empire. According to the London Correspondent of the "Hindu", the Scottish Nationalist Party has put forward a programme for the General Election, demanding the recognition of Scotland as a self-governing unit in the British Commonwealth, enjoying equal status. It is also said that a Bill has been prepared providing for the repeal of the Act of Union and requiring the King to summon the Scottish Constituent Assembly. The Home Rule issue is not a new one in Scotland but the Scotch have had these many years such a good time at Westminster and such a good share in the spoils of the Empire, that Home Rule is not a very popular slogan in the country. It is more interesting to learn that even the Welsh Nationalist Party is nominating candidates pledged to Self-Government for Wales and separate representaion in the League of Nations. It is difficult to expect this party to make much headway during the life-time of Mr. Lloyd George.

The Strong Hint.

A Reuter's message from London states that the Attorney-General in the Baldwin Government has given a strong hint about what the Conservative policy would be if the Tories were again returned to power. In fact the contents of the "strong hint" are a bait to catch working class votes. Sir Thomas Inskip says that the Conservative policy will include "enlarging of opportunities for people to become voluntary contributors to the pensions scheme". This is a vague and nebulous phrase and it is hardly likely that Mr. Baldwin who is to address a large Tory gathering at Drury Lane next Thursday to expound the election policy of his Government will enlarge upon it, vouchsafing his audience a detailed glimpse into what the enlarged opportunity will mean. His pet theme is Empire development and a reiteration of the advantages of "safeguarding" industry. The tepid manner in which the Tories are grappling with the problem of diminishing their chances of defeat is an indication of their loss of nerve.

Indian Centre in America.

It is gratifying to learn that the India Society of America is about to open an India Centre in New York somewhat similar to the other national culture centres in the city. The Society was started about four years ago for "the promotion of a broader and more intelligent understanding between the people of India and America." The proposed India Centre will be the headquarters of the Society for its various activities, such as lectures and discussions on Indian subjects, and the running of a library of books on India and an information bureau for the benefit of Indian visitors and businessmen. The Society is an influential body with Dr. J. T. Sunderland, the author of "India in Bondage" as its President and Prof Seligman, the well-known Economist, and Dr. John Haynes Holmes, a great admirer of Mahatma Gandhi, is its Vice-Presidents. We have no doubt that Dr. Sunderland's "India in Bondage" and Lala Lajpat Rai's "Unhappy India" and Mrs. Naidu's visit to America must have already made a profound impression on that country and we trust the India Centre will do everything possible to promote good-will between India and America.

Co-operation and Ryots.

On the occasion of opening a branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank at Kirloskarwadi, the Chief of Aundh, who presided over the function, regretted that Co-operative Societies had not yet sufficiently won the confidence of the ryots. To win that confidence he made various detailed suggestions which seem to be based on intimate knowledge of the conditions of the agrieultuurists and which, therefore, deserve to be considered by experts in Co-operation and the officials in the line. Some of his main suggestions are that long-period loans should be made available to the ryots for improvements in their lands, that loans for redemption from indebtedness should be advanced on as low a rate of interest as possible and that paid Pracharaks should be engaged to bring home to the ryots the advantages of Co-operation and save them from the clutches of the Sarkars. We are glad to learn that the Chief Saheb accompanies precept with practice. His State already advances long-term loans to ryots to redeem them from indebtedness at 6 per cent and that attempts are being made to reduce the rate still further.

A Thought For The Day.

"There ought to be a general recognition of the fundamental fitness of self-government for all races. It is good for all men to be intelligent agents instead of recalcitrant machines. All countries should walk on their own feet. In short, no argument ever adduced against autonomy or self-rule for any race has any scientific value".

—J. M. ROBERTSON.

DELHI SWARMED WITH C. I. D. MEN

An Epistle from "Dharmraj"

M. L. A's SEEK POLICE PROTECTION

—:o:—

Ex-Detenue Student Arrested And Let Off

NEW DELHI, April 10.

The Associated Press understands that a few members of the Assembly have received letterrs signed by a person named Dharma Paj of the "Hindustan Socialist Republican Army" threatening their lives with pistols and revolvers; and that some of these members have intimated this fact to the police authorities.

The Associated Press further understands that Dr. Suhrawardy has given a short notice question which, if permitted, he will put tomorrow in the Assembly. He wants Government to state what steps if any, they have taken or propose to take to ensure strict regulation of admission to the precncts of the House and to the visitors gallery and safety of members of the House and their protection from terrorists outrages and intimidation which tend to infringe their right of reasonable debate.—A. P.

EX-DETENUE ARRESTED AND LET OFF SHORTLY

NEW DELHI, April 10.

A large number of C.I.D. officers have already arrived at Delhi. It is said that soon after the incident the Lahore and the Cawnpore Police were rung up and telegraphic messages were being sent in all directions.

Sardar Sant Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is in charge of Saunder's murder case, and also other officials have arrived and it is further said that Police authirities are hopeful also of getting a clue to the Saunder's murder.

All records and exhibits of the case have been brought from Lahore to Delhi.

It is understood that the pistol that was found with arrested persons is an automatic one.

Mr. Kiranchandra Das ex-detenue, now reading in the Ramjash College was taken by the police to the Raisina police station where Bhutakeshwar Dutt, one of the arrested persons, had been kept. But Mr. Kiron was let off after a few hours.

It is understood that the accused will be presented before the Additional District Magistrate and they will be remanded for 14 days.

No defence arrangements have as yet been reported.—Free Press.

DELHI OUTRAGE AND MEERUT CASE

—:o:—

NO TRUTH IN RUMOURS TO CONNECT THE TWO INCIDENTS

MEERUT, April 10.

Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh, Deputy Superintendent, C. I. D., Punjab, who went to Delhi after the bomb outrage in the Assembly for investigation, came to Meerut this afternoon with Mr. Giani Subasingh, C. I. D. Inspector.

Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh had a long conversation with Mr. Horton. The nature of the conversation is not known. It is likely he was called by Mr. Horton in connection with the Meerut "Conspiracy" case.

It is understood that he has conducted a part of the enquiry in the Meerut case connected with the Punjab accused.

The local rumour that police officials are trying to find out some connection between the Delhi bomb outrage and the Meerut case, is not reliable.—Free Press.

INDIAN MASSES NOT RIPE FOR INDEPENDENCE

—:o:—

"TEMPS" SCARED TRY BOMB OUTRAGE

LONDON, April 10.

Paris.—That Indian masses are not ripe for independence is the deduction drawn by the "Temps", in commenting on the Delhi bomb outrage. The journal adds that leaders of the emancipation movement are powerless against the extremist elements who evidently take their orders from Moscow.—Reuter Special.

PANDIT MOTILAL ON DELHI OUTRAGE

NEW DELHI, April 9.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, in a statement to the Associated Press, states:—

"All sensible men must condemn the outrage perpetrated in the Assembly Chamber but it must not be allowed to deflect either the Government or the representatives of the people from their plain duty. Crime must, of course, be put down and criminals must be brought to justice in every case. But the peaceful citizen must at the same time be protected in the exercise of his legitimate rights. When a grave crime such as that of yesterday is committed, the zeal to punish the guilty is apt to outrun the obligation to protect the innocent. The inevitable result is that the remedy proves worse than the disease. Whilst, therefore, I fully admit the right of the Government to use all its legitimate powers to preserve peace and order in the country, I cannot too strongly emphasise the need for keeping a cool head in dealing with this deplorable affair. It is wise statesmanship alone which can, by strengthening the forces of non-violence meet the forces of violence. To say that "this is a sad day for the future of India" or that "such an incident is a catastrophe to India" will do no good. India does not mean a few misguided and hair-brained youths. The real India does not believe in the cult of the bomb, nor does she believe in the cult of the Statutory Commission. India believes in suffering; and if the Government does not weaken the hands of Mahatma Gandhi she will one day stagger the world by the magnitude of her suffering for freedom. Let the people and the Government both see things in their true perspective. The choice lies between Gandhi and "Balraj".—A. P.

POONA MUNICIPALITY AND BOMB OUTRAGE

—:o:—

POONA CITY, April. 10.

The Poona City Municipality yesterday passed a resolution condemning the murder of Rajpal and the bomb outrage in the Assembly. An amendment urging speedy passage of the Public Safety Bill was thrown out.—A. P.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL IN COUNCIL OF STATE

—:o:—

NUMEROUS AMENDMENTS TO BE MOVED

NEW DELHI, April 10.

No fewer than thirtytwo amendments to the Trade Disputes Bill which comes up for discussion in the Council of State tomorrow have been tabled. One will be moved by Lala Ramsarandas and the rest by Kumar Shankar Roy Choudhry. The formers is the same as that moved by Mr. Fazal Rahimtulah in the Assembly and provides for punishment for picketting, over which Government sided with the Swarajists in the Assembly and the amendment was defeated by a large majority. It will be recalled that Sir Bhupendrana Nath Mitra in opposing it said he stood by the agreement arrived at in the Select Committee. The non-official members of the Council present in Delhi though not numerous include some who will favour the amendment. Should it by any chance be carried a new situation will arise necessitating reconsideration of the Bill by the Assembly.—A. P.

WELL-KNOWN POLO PLAYER SHOOTS HIMSELF

—:o:—

CAPT. DENING TRAGEDY IN LONDON HOTEL

LONDON, April 10.

Capt. Dening, whose excellent qualities as International polo player have received wide notice, was conversing with a friend at his hotel. He apologised for being called away and left hurriedly. He went upstairs to the bathroom and a shot was heard a few minutes later.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIAN TIMBER WORKERS' STRIKE

—:o:—

RESULT OF SECRET BALLOT

LONDON, April 9.

Melbourne.—The Secret ballot of the Victorian and New South Wales branches of the Australian Timber Workers' Union has resulted in 732 timber workers voting in favour of resumption of work and 5318 against.—Reuter.

MOSCOW ON BRAIN

—:o:—

Jingo Press Anti-Soviet Propaganda

THIRD INTERNATIONAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PLOTS IN INDIA

LONDON, April 10.

The "Times" and the "Morning Post" publish long extracts from the manifesto issued by the Third International after the Indian arrests some time ago of the alleged Communists exhorting people to agrarian revolution in India.

The manifesto states India is the pivot of the Empire and revolution in India is the only method of overthrowing British Imperialism.—Free Press Beam Service.

SOVIET FILMS FOR INDIA

—:o:—

CONTRACT BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND BRITISH FIRMS

LONDON, April 10.

Riga.—Rejoicing over a contract which has been concluded between the Soviet Film Company called "Sovkino" and the British Instructional Film Limited, the Soviet press asserts that Soviet films will be shown under it in the British Dominions, Colonies and India.—Reuter Special.

RETURNED WITHOUT THANKS

—:o:—

SOVIET BAN ON PAVLOVA'S GIFT

LONDON, April 10.

The Soviet Government has banned Madame Pavlova the celebrated dancer's gift of £200 to relieve the distressed dancers in Russia.—Free Press Beam Service.

SOVIET AND ORIENTAL NATIONALISM

—:o:—

LONDON, April 10.

A German industrialist writing in Paris "Temps" points out that the Soviet Government is determined to exploit Oriental nationalism and race hatred towards Westerners in order to ruin European trade and destroy capitalism.—Free Press Beam Service.

CONSERVATIVE ELECTION POLICY

—:o:—

BALDWIN TO DWELL ON EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, April 10.

The Drury Lane Theatre will be the venue of a gathering of two-thousand Conservatives on Thursday next week, when Baldwin will outline the Government's election policy. Proposals relating to the Empire development will be among the features of the programme.

Attorney General Sir Thomas Inskip speaking at Barrhead (Renfrew) gave a strong hint that the Conservative policy would include an enlarging of the opportunities for people to become voluntary contributors to the pensions scheme. This would benefit specially the independent tradesman working on his own and the small retail shopkeeper.—Reuter.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT FORCES OCCUPY REBEL HEADQUARTERS

—:o:—

LONDON, April 10.

New York.—The Mexican Government forces have occupied the rebel headquarters of Juarez.—Reuter.

MEERUT CASE

—:o:—

Future Remand To Be Opposed

MR. JOSHI'S APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER TO ALLAHABAD

MEERUT April 10.

The defence, it is reliably understood, has no intention of filing any more bail application unless the prosecution applies for further remand on the expiry of the present remand. In that case not only will the remand be opposed but some more bail applications will be made.—A. P.

MR. PYARELAL SHARMA FILES APPLICATION

MEERUT, April 10.

Taking up the suggestion made in the District Magistrate's order when rejecting the application of Mr. P. C. Joshi, an accused in the case of alleged conspiracy to the effect that the Magistrate had no objection to Mr. Joshi's taking the final LL. B. examination in jail provided the University allowed him to do so. Mr. Joshi's uncle moved the University authorities in this regard.

It is understood that the University authorities have addressed the District Magistrate direct stating that it is impossible to hold examination in Meerut jail because the University's Jurisdiction does not extend beyod 10 miles from Allahabad. Hence an application has been filed to-day by Mr. Piareylal Sharma on behalf of Mr. Joshi asking for the transfer of Mr. Joshi to the Allahabad Jail during the period of the examination.

NO ORDERS PASSED ON TRANSFER APPLICATION.

No orders have so far been passed on Joshi's application for his transfer to the Allahabad Jail from Meerut in order to enable him to take the Final LL.B. Examination of the Allahabad University whose authorities have addressed the District Magistrate of Meerut expressing their inability to allow Joshi to take the examination at Meerut. It is understood that the application has been referred to the Public Prosecutor by the Magistrate who is expected to pass orders to-morrow after hearing the prosecution.

Enquiries made in the prosecution quarters by the Associated Press correspondent show that the prosecution is not inclinded to oppose the application yet they might do so apprehending that this act might be construed as admission that this is not a criminal but a political case.

Another point that is likely to carry weight with the prosecution is the possibility of demonstrations during Josi's transit to Allahabad from Meerut in case his request is granted. The Associated Press correspondent has reasons to believe that there is every possibility of the application being rejected unless reliable guarantee is forthcoming from the defence that there will be no demonstrations during Mr. Joshi's transit.—A. P.

MR, RAJAH'S TYPEWRITER NOT YET RETURNED

MEERUT, April 10.

Mr. Rajah, Editor, "Young Liberator", who a few days back had applied for returning him his typewriter and subscribers' register, says that these have not been returned to him as yet. Mr. Parmatmasharan, a pleader, appeared for Mr. Rajah and emphasised before Mr. Horton immediate return of those articles without which his client was much handicapped. Mr. Horton promised to return the articles at the earliest opportunity, after examining them.—Free Press.

AMANULLAH'S FORCES CAPTURE GHAZNI.

Bacha Sends Raw Recruits to Regain the Town.

NADIR KHAN LEAVES GARDEZ TO JOIN AMANULLAH.

PESHAWAR CITY, April 10.

Though indirectly the Gilzai tribes had declared their sympathy with King Amanullah Khan, they are still quiet.

At the time when Bacha's men arrived to capture Ghazni, the Ghilzais around the city made no opposition, but only asked Bacha's men not to interfere in Ghilsao area. So Ghazni fell into Bacha's hands and some 3,000 Waziris who were residing in Ghazni left the city.

GHAZNI'S FALL.

Now it is stated in reliable circles that a party of the King's force had arrived at Ghazni, three days ago and captured Ghazni as easily as it was captured by Bacha's men.

Bacha on hearing of the fall of Ghazni is said to have deputed Siad Hussain with 3,400 armed men to march on Ghazni. There are some 8,000 young armed youths with Bacha; and attempts are being made to enlist recruits from all directions.

AMANULLAH'S DAILY FLIGHTS.

It is also stated that King Amanullah Khan who is marching, daily flies to Kandahar by aeroplane in the evening and returns early in the morning, thus keeping his capital and field under personal control.—Free Press.

NADIR KHAN JOINS AMANULLAH

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, April 10.

It is rumoured that General Nadir Khan has left Gardez to join King Amanullah.

The Afridis have captured a good position and Zera Miana, the well known centre of Shias wherefrom they had been supplied with rations and ammunitions, has fallen in the hands of Afridis.

The Shiahs, it is said, have been attacked on all four sides. Afridis are reported to have been leaving in large numbers to help their brothers fighting with Shiahs and if they reached in time the Shiahs will surely fall in a critical position.—Free Press.

"I'M ALONE" INCIDENT

—:o:—

Canadian Note Presented.

RAISES THREE IMPORTANT ISSUES

LONDON, April 10

Washington.—There is reason to believe that the Canadian Note on "I'm Alone" case raises three points bearing on Anglo-American treaty of 1924.

The first is based on the contention of Randell that the pursuit did not begin as the coast-guards reported within one hour's sailing distance of the coast established by the Treaty as the limit within which seizure and search are permitted.

Secondly, while the right of "Hot pursuit" off suspected vessels is recognised by International Law if begun within three-mile limit, no treaty sanctions such pursuit if begun outside that limit and thirdly the question is raised whether the right to attack and sink vessel in an effort to enforce the right of search and seizure is sanctioned by the treaty and whether such action involving possible loss of life and property is justified.—Reuter's Special.

ALL ACCUSED DISCHARGED

LONDON, April 9.

New Orleans—At the resumed hearing of charges against Randall and the crew of "I'm Alone," the case ended in the discharges of all accused at the request of the District Attorney, who however emphasised that the "right of the Coastguard to open fire upon and sink rumrunners is in no way prejudiced by this."—Reuter.

MASTER AND CREW DISCHARGED

LONDON, April 10.

Washington.—The Canadian Note on the subject of "I'm Alone" incident was presented to the State Department by the Canadian Legation yesterday afternoon. Its terms have not been disclosed.

Mr. Randall, Master of "I'm Alone" and her crew were discharged at New Orleans this morning.—Reuter.

U. S. AMBASSADOR IN LONDON

—:o:—

GEN. DAWES' APPOINTMENT

LONDON, April 10.

Washington.—Subject to British Government's approval, General Dawes, author of the famous "Dawes Plan" has been appointed United States Ambassador in London.—Reuter.

A rotary club has been organised in Delhi. It will meet every Friday night at Maidens Hotel. Mr. R. T. Mackenzie is the President.—A. P.

AIR MAIL FROM INDIA

—:o:—

Reaches Alexandria

BAGHDAD MAILS BROUGHT BY R. A. F. PLANES

LONDON, April 10.

Alexandria.—The first West-bound Karachi to Croydon air liner arrived here at five minutes past six yesterday evening. Three Royal Air Force planes with Baghdad mails arrived at 11-35 this morning and the second East-bound plane arrived at 11-7 a.m. this morning.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

LONDON, April 10.

Cairo.—Mails from India by the first West-bound Karachi to Croydon Air Liner were delivered here this morning.

It is understood that local air mail at Baghdad was not collected because it was not ready. It is hoped that the Air Force planes which are endeavouring to overtake the air liner with mails will arrive at Alexandria in time to catch the flying boat carrying other mails.

Sir Samuel Hoare, who has concluded his tour of survey in Egypt, is returning to England by this flying boat.—Reuter.

BAGHDAD MAILS LEFT BEHIND

—:o:—

AIR LINER'S INEXPLICABLE ACTION

BAGHDAD. April 9.

Great surprise is felt in Baghdad because the air liner from India left this morning three hours before its scheduled time without collecting the heavy local mail. The liner was due here this morning but arrived last night. No explanation has been offered to the Iraq postal authorities. The Air Force endeavoured to cope with the emergency and detailed three Service machines to take Iraq mails to Cairo and endeavour to overtake the air liner there. They duly left but the latest information is that the liner which was due to stop at Gaza tonight continued its journey to Cairo where it arrived safely and then left for Alexandria.—Reuter.

WORLD'S PETROLEUM SUPPLIES

—:o:—

SIR H. DETERDING URGES CONSERVATION

LONDON, April 9.

New York.—In an interview accorded to "The Times", Sir Henri-Deterding again urges the necessity of conserving supplies of petroleum throughout the world. He says that he does not ask that the oil industry should enter into agreement, but the industry should pledge themselves to effect real conservation during the next nine month. Sir Henri-Deterding declares that if there is an effective control of production he can guarantee the maintenance of the present rate of production for twenty years.—Reuter.

HOUSE SEARCHES ON THE FRONTIER

Bombs belonging to Afghan Govt. Found in a Nobleman's House

PESHAWAR CITY, April 10.

It is reported that some houses have been searched in Kohat, Thal and Parachinar and that about five bombs with rifles and ammunitions have fallen into the hands of the police from the house of a Mohammadan who, it is said, had large contracts with the Afghan Government in connection with the cutting off Afghan Forests in Southern Afghanistan.—Free Press.

NOBLE MAN'S HOUSE SEARCHED

—:o:—

BOMBS RECOVERED FROM GUEST HOUSE

THALL CITY, April 10.

The Police of Doaba police post searched the shop and the house of Hafiz Ibrahim, a rich nobleman of the locality. The police dug out of the floor of his house, but nothing incriminating was found. After this they searched the outer house which was used as guest house for travellers. The Police broke open a box which was stated to belong to a Ghilzai traveller who was there at the time.

The police found therein five bombs supposed to be the property of the Afghan Government. The traveller was arrested on the same day.

The police searched other shops of Hafiz at Parachinar, while it is alleged they found five other bombs. It is stated that the luggage in which these bombs were bound also belong to the same traveller. The house of Hafiz at Kohat was also searched, but nothing objectionable was found here.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA'S NEW MAYOR

—:o:—

Mr. Sen Gupta's Success

ELECTED TO HIGH CIVIC HONOUR FOR FOURTH TIME

CALCUTTA, April 10.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, was unanimously elected Mayor of Calcutta for the fourth time at a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held this evening. Mr. Sarat C. Bose presiding.

Mr. Abdul Razzak, was re-elected Deputy Mayor.

The candidature of Mr. Haridhan Dutt, a Coalitionist, was withdrawn at the eleventh hour, the Muslim members of the Corporation having decided to vote with the Congress councillors.

SHOWER OF FLOWERS ON BOTH.

As soon as they were declared elected, Messrs. Sen Gupta and Razzak were escorted to their seats and garlanded amidst a shower of flowers. The Councillors vied with one another in offering congratulations and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was the recipient of felicitations from members representing all parties.

Mr. B. K. Basu, the retiring Mayor, hoped that the new Mayor would not be as handicapped as he was in discharging his duties owing to party spirit and that Mr. Sen Gupta's personality would triumph over every obstacle.

FOLLOW IN DESHBANDHU'S FOOTSTEPS.

Sjt. Subashchandra Bose on behalf of the Congress Party asked the Mayor to maintain the lofty traditions of late Deshbandhu Das, the first Mayor, and live up to his ideals. He specially congratulated him on his unanimous election, because the problems required the confidence not only of one section of the House but of all sections.

MUSLIM FAITH IN NEW MAYOR.

Mr. M. Daud, on behalf of Moslem Councillors, said that they had confidence in Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who in admirable

MR. J. M. SEN GUPTA

The Bengal Congress leader who has been unanimously elected Mayor of Calcutta.

cemented the differences between Hindus and Moslems and hoped the two communities would live like brothers to the best interest of the city and the country.

Mr. W. H. Phelps, on behalf of Europeans, hoped that the new Mayor would discourage party spirit and encourage them to work for the good of the city.

MR. SEN GUPTA REPLIES.

Acknowledging the tributes paid to him, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta referred to late Deshbandhu's programme, viz., clothing the poor, feeding the hungry, bringing comfort to the afflicted and educating the masses, which had been accepted by all the parties in the Corporation and said that there was therefore no meaning in saying that party politics should be avoided. As late Deshbandhu had said that their programme in the Corporation was constructive and not obstructive. Whatever their politics, they were there to serve for the best interests of the city. He assured them he had no commitments which would handicap him in serving for the best interests of the city.

As for politics, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta hoped that the members would not deprive him of his political views. It would be his earnest endeavour to take all sections of the House into confidence in matters controversial and come to a settlement.

After the Deputy Mayor had also acknowledged the tributes, Mr. Sarat Bose dissolved the meeting.—Free Press.

JEWELLARY WORTH RS. 25,000 STOLEN

—:o:—

HAJI A. HAROON'S LOSS

NEW DELHI, April 10.

A theft occurred last night at the House of Haji Abdullah Haroon and jewellery worth about Rs. 25,000 was stolen. The police are making enquiries.—A. P.

DHARAMPUR AGRICULTURAL SHOW

The State of Dharampur had recently organised the Agricultural show. On this occasion the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Dharampur Cattle Farm was performed by Mr. Martin, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. The picture shows (1) the artistic arch which was greatly admired; (2) the prize-winner of the Cattle Exhibition; (3) Mr. Martin laying the foundation stone and (4) the Maharaja with Mr. and Mrs. Martin proceeding towards the Shamiana.

IN QUEST OF SPIRITUAL SCIENCE

—:o:—

VISHWANATH MAHARAJ LEAVING INDIA FOR EUROPE

Vishwanath Maharaj who is a cultured Sadhu is leaving by s. s. Kanpura on the 13th instant. Landing at Marseilles, he will be going to Paris, via Geneva, halting at Paris for 15 days and then proceeding to London. He wishes to go into the latest researches on life after death.

It will be nearly a year's tour. He realizes that scientists are slowly abandoning their materialism and are not prepared to believe that there is life after death. Vishwanath Maharaj thinks that whatever knowledge the scientists may gain on this subject will benefit all religions.

He was born in 1879, and is a graduate of the Deccan College, Poona. He has worked as a school-teacher in Hyderabad. After the death of his wife he began to inquire about the problems of eternal life. His family belongs to Amraoti (Berar), where his father was a practising lawyer. He believes in the possibility of one religion for all human kind, as there can be only one Truth and Truth, he firmly believes, will make its way one day or another without missionary effort. He does not intend to preach in Europe as he does not believe in conversions.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY

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HINDU MURDERS AN ANGLO-INDIAN WOMAN AND COMMITS SUICIDE

MADRAS, April 9.

A shocking tragedy occurred in Triplicane to-day when Jagannathan, a Hindu, is alleged to have muredered Mrs. North, an Anglo-Indian woman, by cutting her throat while she was asleep, with a razor, and to have immediately committed suicide by cutting his own throat. It is alleged that the woman was living with Jagannathan for the last two years. Some misunderstanding arose between them lately, leading to the tragedy.—A. P.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICER FOUND SHOT DEAD.

Captain J. Dening of the Indian Army was found shot dead in a locked apartment in Westminster Hotel (where he was staying) with wounds on his head and revolver by his side.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI AT BEZWADA

—:o:—

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES AND PURSES

BEZWADA, April 9.

Ghandhiji accompanied by Mrs. Kasturbhai Gandhi and party, arrived from Nandi Gama this morning. Yesterday he addressed a gathering of 600 people at Jaggaya Petta on Khadar and the removal of untouchability when he received a purse of Rs. 516. Later he received an address from the Nandigama Taluk Board and a purse of Rs. 1156 from the public of Nandigama.—A. P.

VISHWANATH MAHARAJ

AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT

—:o:—

IMPERIAL WIRELESS AND CABLE MERGER

LONDON, April 9.

The Imperial Wireless and Cable merger has become an accomplished fact by the registration of a Holding Company entitled "the Cables and Wireless, Limited", with the nominal capital of £100 increasable to £53,700,000, to acquire stocks, shares, obligations and securities of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Western Telegraph Company and Marconis. The Directors include Sir Charles Addis Sir Basil Blackett, Viscount Inchcape, F. G. Kellaway and Sgr. Marconi Simultaneously, an operating company has been registered with the same Directorate styled "the Imperial and International Communications Limited," to acquire properties of the abovementioned concerns in addition to the Pacific Cable Board, the Imperial Trans-Atlantic Cables and Government's beam wireless installations.

SIR BASIL'S NEW JOB.

Lord Inverforth will be President of the Cables and Wireless Limited and Sir Basil Blackett, Chairman of the Imperial and International Communications, Limited.—Reuter.

U. S. BAN ON AMALGAMATION

LONDON, April 10

Washington.—Government officials state that the amalgamation of Radio Corporations and subsidiary Communications Limited with the International Telephone and Telegraph Company is prohibited under the last Radio Law.—Reuter Special.

CREED OF TRUE SWARAJ

—:o:—

MR. BEPIN PAL'S ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

CALCUTTA, April 10.

"I do not want to destroy the Government but to appropriate it; that to my mind should be the creed of true Swaraj. The State is mine; the management of the State is mine; continuity of the State should be preserved" said Mr. Bepin Pal addressing the students of Bhowanipur Y.M.C.A. "There was nothing like gods, zemindary or permanent settlement. When one goes, another follows. So an intelligent people should not destroy the State machinery but acquire it and adopt it to their use.".—Free Press.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS

—:o:—

FINDINGS ABOUT PUBLIC SERVICE

WELLINGTON, April 10.

The Commission of Investigation into the administration of the territory of Samoa have condemned in the report just issued the financial system as "slovenly" along with public offices. Unauthorised advances had been concealed as remuneration and public service was of a low standard. The Commission was by terms of reference precluded into going political aspects of the Native question. It will be remembered the Commission was appointed following revolts among the Natives.—Free Beam Service.

IS IT A SLAP IN ENGLAND'S FACE?

—:o:—

MR. ERIC LOUW ON GERMAN-SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE TREATY

LONDON, April 10.

Mr. Eric Low, South African High Commissioner in London repudiated the story sedulously propagated in a section of the British Press that the German-South African Trade Treaty was a slap in England's face

Mr. Louw deprecated threat of boycott of South Arican fruit of which has been some talk in trade circles here and said as businessman buying goods for South African Union would be solely by quality and price. If Britishers are satisfied in these requisites, they would as heretofore have South African orders.—Free Press Beam Service.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CALCUTTA

—:o:—

HUNDREDS OF COOLIES RENDERED HOMELESS

CALCUTTA, April 10.

Over a thousand Indian coolies were rendered homeless, their belonging entirely destroyed and one aged woman was killed, as a result of a disastrous fire which occured shortly after 3 yesterday afternoon at Garifa 27 miles from Calcutta on the E.I.R. Hajinagar Jute Mills and Hajinagar Paper Mills narrowly escaped destruction.—Free Press.

DRASTIC BUDGETARY CUTS IN GERMANY

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A SET-BACK TO AERIAL TRAFFIC DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, April 9.

Berlin.—As a result of budgetary cuts made in order to re-establish harmony among Government parties the aerial traffic department of Ministry of Communications has suffered severely. A sum of 450,000 marks allogated for building a new zeppelin shed has been cancelled, thereby postponing construction of a new zeppelin which could not be housed on the hangar. A sum of nineteen million marks, assigned for Lufthansa, has been reduced to halfe, inpolving dismissal of 60 per cent of the personnel, restriction of the international air service and non-extension of aerodromes, in Germany, unless Lufthansa obtains Government support for a loan to replace the budgetary cuts.

HERR ECKENER DEPRESSED.

Herr Eckener is very much depressed. He said that the hopes of development of airship construction in Germany were dead.—Reuter.

MR. H. P. MODY ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY

Mr. H. P. Mody has been returned unopposed as the Bombay Millowners' Association's representative in the Legislative Assembly vice Sir Victor Sassoon, resigned.

MURDER OF RAJPAL

—:o:—

ALLEGED ASSAILANT ON TRIAL

RAJPAL'S SERVANT TELLS THE STORY OF OUTRAGE

LAHORE, April 10.

The magisterial inquiry into the murder of Mahashe Rajpal was begun by Mr. Lewis Additional District Magistrate in the central jail to-day. Crown was represented by Mr. Mehta Ishardas, Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent. The accused was not defended. Fourteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Evidence was being given when Mr. Farukh Husain, counsel for the accused, appeared and asked for adjournment of the proceedings. The Magistrate offered to adjourn for two or three hours to enable counsel to inspect the file. This counsel refssed and applied for an adjournment to enable him to move the High Court for a transfer.

The Magistrate then adjourned the proceedings until Tuesday next.

RAJPAL'S SERVANT TELLS STORY.

In the course of to-day's proceedings Kidar Nath, the servant of the deceased Rajpal, said he had been employed with the deceased for three years. He was working in the shop on April 8th at two in the afternoon when he saw the accused rush up to the shop with a knife in his hand which he plunged into the breast of his master who was busy at work The witness threw a bundle of books he had in his hand at the accused.

Immediately after stabbing Rajpal the accused rushed out of the shop and decamped leaving the knife in the shop. The witness shouted out for help and gave chase. Hearing the cries others joined in the chase. The accused finding himself hotly pursued tried to take shelter in a godown belong to Sitaram Arya and Sons but was caught by one of the proprietors and with help pursuers the accused was secured and handed over the police.

Returning to the shop they found that Rajpal had died and a knife was lying by his side. Police officials soon arrived and investigation started.

TWO PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS RECALLED.

The witness identified the clothes of the deceased which he was wearing at the time. In 1925 the deceased published a book entitled "Rangila Rasul."

For this he was convicted in a lower court but on appeal he was acquitted by the High Court. Twice before his master's life had been attempted by Muhammadans the accused men on both occasions being convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

CAUGHT THE ASSAILANT.

Vidyaratan, one of the proprietors of Sitaram Arya and Sons, fuel merchants, deposed that on the day of the occurrence he and his brother Prakash Chandra were working in their shop when they heard cries of "Pakro, Pakro". The accused rushed into the courtyard but failing to find an exit beyond he returned towards the gate and witness caught hold of him assisted by pursuers. The accused at first attempted to resist but when secured he declared he had accomplished his mission by killing Rajpal. When the accused had been handcuffed and removed by the Police the witness entered Rajpal's shop and saw him lying dead with a wound in the chest and his clothes smeared with blood. A knife was lying close by with blood on it.

"PURCHASED THE KNIFE FROM ME"

Atmaram a dealer in secondhand goods said that the accused purchased a knife from him for one rupee. Two days later the Police interviewed witness.

Jawahirlal, Inspector C.I.D., deposed to having investigated the case. He made sealed packets of the deceased's cloths and the knife and sent them to the chemical examiner. The day after the occurrence the accused told him where he had bought the knife and acting on this information the witness proceeded to Atmaram's shop.

Chandhri Jalaldin, Sub-Inspector and several police head constables and constables who had taken part in the investigation also gave evidence.—A. P.

SAHAR EASTER SPORTS

Crowds of spectators all over from Andheri, Marol, Kurla, Kolle-Kallian and other places of Salsette gathered on Sunday last to witness the Easter Sports at Sahar, under the auspices of the Young Men's Parish Association The programme consisted of various interesting events of sporting interest, including Ladies' Relay, Inter-parishes Relay Skipping Race, Obstacles' Race.

Mr. Joseph Alex. Dias, Solicitor presided over the function and distributed the prizes.

After the sports, Mr. John Creato read the annual report of the Parish Association which laid special emphasis on the need of a Library. Mr. Dias then addressed the gathering. He exhorted the parents to lay great importance on home education which laid the foundation for all other training outside the home, whether in School, or College. Mr. Dias announced a donation of Rs. 100/- by Mr. Basil Gomes to the Parish Association for a Challenge Cup to be awarded every year to competitors under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association.

BAN ON MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS LIFTED

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LAHORE April 10.

In view of the absence of any disorder over yesterday's procession in connection with the funeral of Rajpul the authorities have removed from to-day restrictions prohibiting meetings and processions within Lahore municipal limits for a week.—A. P.

PUNDIT SUNDERLAL'S BHARATME ANGREZI RAJYA'

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JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION CONDEMNS PROSCRIPTION

CALCUTTA, April 8.

At a meeting of the Indian Journalists Association held last evening the following resolutions amongst others were aodopted: "this meeting condemns the action of the U. P. Government in proseribinb Pandit Sunderal's book a Bhatme Angrezi Rajya" (published by the Chand Office Allahabad) a heavily documented historical publication which is mainly based on the standard work Major B. D. Basu's "Rise Of Christian Power in India" and is of opinion that such action is calculated to discourage the writing of any historical work.

This meeting records its deliberate opinion that proscription of the book after detailed advertisements of it, giving synopsis of the principal chapters of the book, had appeared for six months and forfeiture of hundreds of copies of the book during transit through the post office before the order of proscription, was gross abuse of power which has resulted in heavy financial logsto the publisher and the author.—Free Press.

GOVT. TREASURY BILLS

SALES BY TENDER

1. Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, the Accountant General, Madras, the Accountant General, Burma, Rangoon, and the Currency Officers, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi, on Tuesday the 16th April 1929 upto 1 P.M. (Standard time)—local time in the case of Rangoon—for three and nine months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 1 1/2 crores in the aggregate.

2. The bills will be in amounts of Rs. 25,000; Rs. 50,000; Rs. 1,00.000; Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

3. The bills will be issued from and paid at the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and the branches of the Imperial Bank at Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi.

4. Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 25,000. The lowest amount for which a tender can be made is Rs. 25,000 at each rate. Each tender must specify the nominal value of the bills which the tenderer is prepared to take and the price per cent. which he is willing to pay expressed in rupees, annas and quarter annas. Tenders at rates containing fractions of an anna other than quarters of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single bill of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above, or in a number of bills of smaller amounts aggregating the total tender.

5. The persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Wednesday, the 17th April 1929, and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the local head office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India at the place at which tender is made, on Friday the 19th April 1929, not later than 12 O'clock noon (standard time). If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered, a proportional allotment will be made. The minimum allotment will be Rs. 25,000.

6. The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

7. On Wednesday, the 17th April 1929, the Controller of the Currency will announce the rate at which further three and nine months' Treasury Bills, if any, will be offered for sale during the enguing week. Such rate will in no case be less than one-quarter anna per cent. above the highest rate of accepted tenders.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

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All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 10th April 1929 have been rejected. £ 1,000.000 will be offered for tender on Thursday the 18th April 1929 on usual conditions.

ARRIVAT AT AJMER

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 9.

Raja Govindlal Pitti president-elect of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha arrived with his party this morning. Prominent Agrawalas and Non-agrawalas received him at the station. Scouts of Jainarain Daui Vidyalaya Agrawal Sewadal, Naryuvakdal Buawar and Nasirabad were waiting at the station compound to present a guard-of-honour to the president. As soon as the President alighted from the train the band played "swagat gan".

A grand procession consisting of elephants, camels, horses etc., was arranged from the station which passed through all main streets of the city. At all places on the route people honoured the procession with "pan supari", "sharbat" and garlands. About 15,000 people joined the procession. When it reached at the office of the Panchayat in Nayabazar, Panchayatwalas showered leaflets in which abusive language was used. The mahasabha volunteers and other people remained quiet. About 500 delegates from all parts of India have so far arrived more expected. Seth Jamnalalji Baja Raja Narayanlal Pitti have also arrived.

MAHABLESHWAR FREE FROM PLAGUE

—:o:—

INTENDING VISITORS NEED NOT BE ANXIOUS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

No cases of plague have occurred among human beings nor infected rats found since the 23rd and 27th March respectively as stated in the Press Note last week.

One hundred and five persons were inoculated during this week, raising the total to 2,889.

The bazar is completely closed and is being rapidly evacuated. Out of 1,200 residents in the bazar area about 1,150 have been already inoculated and it is expected that the remaining 50 will be done within a day or two.

Hirda Depot Bazar:—This bazar has been well laid out and the arrangements made for providing all the necessary conveniences to the people who have moved out, are quite satisfactory.

Hotels and Shops:—The residents of each hotel, and each shop are first inoculated, then the place is ratted and lastly it is disinfected. The Assistant Director of Public Health certifies to the safety of each hotel when the work has been carried out to his satisfaction.

NO RELAXING OF EFFORTS.

Since every possible effort has been made to eradicate plague from Mahabaleshwar and there have been no cases of plague, and no infected rats found for a fortnight or so, the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay is of opinion that the progress of the epidemic has been satisfactorily checked for the present, but a recrudescence of the disease would depend on so many circumstances that it would not be safe at this stage to predict that it will not recur. There will be no relaxing of the efforts which are being made now to prevent a recurrence and the Director of Public Health hopes that owners and occupiers of bungalows and hotels will help the Local Authorities by seeing to the cleanliness of their premises, particularly servants' quarters and notifying any illness without delay.

There is no reason now for intending visitors to feel anxious about going to Mahableshwar.

The Director of Public Health does not now anticipate any change in the present situation and does not think that it necessary to continue issuing these weekly Press Notes.

MRS. DANGE RETURNS FROM MEERUT

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IMPRESSIONS OF THE VISIT

Interviewed after her return from Meerut where she had gone to see her husband, Mrs. Dange, the wife of the Bombay Labour leader, said that at first the accused were housed very badly. Twenty-four were kept in one room and that room had no proper ventilation. At present the food conditions are extremely unsatisfactory. Mrs. Dange said she had a difficult time of it to persuade some M.L.A.'s to come down to Meerut. They promised to come, but postponed coming. The joint fund started to provide amenities for the under-trial prisoners badly needs prompt response. The accused are in need of good legal defence too.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S APPLICATION REJECTED

Before the Chief Justice Sir Amberoon Marten and Mr. Justice Murphy on the Appellate Side of High Court a revisional application was made by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani in the case against Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

It will be recalled that sometime back Mr. Shamdasani had charged the Directors and Secretary of the Company with making two false balance sheets for the year 1926. The complaint was dismissed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Against this Mr. Shamdasani filed the present revisional application, which was dismissed by their Lordships.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION

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Under the auspices of the above Union a public meeting of all the workersr was held on Monday on the maidan opposite the Union office under the presidentship of Dr. Choksy when the office-bearers for the new year 1929-1930 were elected as under:—

President:—Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Vice Presidents:—Messrs (1) F. J. Jinwala (2) R. R. Bakhale (3) B. G. Horniman. (4) Dr. Choksy. (5) N. R. Baboo.

Hon. Genl. Secretary. Mr. S. V. Parulekar

Secretaries:—Messrs (1) Gajanan Khema (2) Raghunath Bhikaji Desai. (3) Krishnarao Patankar. (4) Samuel Jacob.

KING'S GIFT TO WIDOW OF "WOODBINE WILLIE"

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LONDON, April 10.

The King has sent Mrs. Studdert-Kennedy, widow of "Woodbine Willie," a cheque accompanied by a letter indicating that it is a personal gift, and is not intended as a contribution to the fund which is being raised on behalf of the widow and sons of late Chaplin to the King.—Reuter Special.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Step Towards Adult Suffrage.

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The "Bombay Government Gazette" of Tuesday's date has pubished several non-official bills for the introduction of which leave was granted at the meeting of the Legislative Council of 15th March last.

Mr. Syed Munawar has brought forward a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act. He says:—

The object of the Bill is to extend to all tenants in the city the full rights of citizenship. Bombay Municipality being the premier municipality in India, it will highly redound to its credit if this progressive step is taken to widen the franchise to embrace all tenants in the first instance with a view to make adult suffrage universal in time to come. The last two elections with Rs. 10 franchise have proved that there is an increasing awakening among the voters as witnessed by the increase each time in the number of the persons turning up at the polling booths to exercise their right of franchise. Should the franchise be widened, it is reasonably hoped the same spirit of civic responsibility will be continued to be shown, and in addition to it, the increase in number of voters consequent upon the proposed change will tend automatically to create an awakening of civic interest on an appreciably wider scale in that the candidates will have to appeal to the masses directly by carrying on educative propaganda through public meetings, insistence on particular reforms, systematic programme of work, definite promises regarding policy, etc., instead of indirectly approaching the voters through agents and without committing themselves to any well defined policy or programme of work as a considerable number of candidates do at present.

A LOGICAL SEQUENCE.

The proposed amendment is a logical sequence to the amendment regarding franchise carried out in 1925, i.e., the admission of tenants to the right of franchise.

The proposed addition of clauses regarding the payment to the members of the Corporation for attending meetings of the Corporation as well as those of the different Committees aims at enabling members to devote their time to the civic affair wholeheartedly. Especially such members as hail from the poorer classes would be free from pecuniary anxieties, should this provision be made. Unless the poorer classes are represented by men from among themselves, their interests are not likely to be truly and satisfactorily safeguarded. Such payment is also calculated to secure regular attendance at the meetings. That no member should get more than Rs. 5 per day attending more than one meeting, and that the expenditure in this behalf should be limited, have been also secured in this proposal.

LAND REVENUE CODE

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AMENDING BILL TO SAFEGUARD RYOT'S INTERESTS

A bill by Mr. K. M. Munshi aims to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code. The statement of objects and reasons for the bill says:—

The processes of recovering the land revenue contained in the Land Revenue Code are extremely stringent, far-reaching and oppressive. They are not well defined and leave unlimited powers to Government under Section 214 to make supplementary rules and resolutions. These rules and resolutions also have been in the direction of making these processes more rigorous than before. These processes were observed in full operation on a recent occasion in Bardoli and with a view to safeguard the rights and interests of the agriculturists it is necessary that in some places these processes should be better defined in the Act itself and in others their unnecessary rigour modified.

As an arrear of land revenue is a first charge on the defaulter's land under Section 56 of the Land Revenue Code and is enforceable at the discretion of Government without resorting to an independent tribunal, the change proposed will not interfere with the legitimate recovery of revenue: it will only deprive the Collector of the District of discretionary powers which are highly drastic and oppressive.

Section 3 is intended to deprive the Collector of the power of forfeiting occupancy, however large, for an arrear however small. Such a power left in the hands of the Collector of the District is and has proved highly dangerous to the security of the tenure to which the tenant is entitled. It is therefore proposed to restrict this power to such part of the occupancy as may be necessary to realise the amount of the arrears due.

THE RECOVERY OF RENT.

Section 4.—The recovery of a rent being in the nature of a civil claim it can easily be enforced by a public sale of the forfeited occupancy. Section 56 however gives to the Collector powers of disposal which are not defined or limited by the Code. Under the supplementary rules (rules 120 to 123) framed for such disposal the Collector can enter the forfeited land in the register as "unoccupied." Once the land is entered as "unoccupied" it is treated as the property of Government and becomes transferable to any one else on such conditions and on payment of such price as the Collector may impose, in some cases subject to the orders of Government. In view of the provision for public sale this power of disposal is unnecessary for recovery of revenue; and only permits land of any value, forfeited for small arrears being transferred for any price however small thus depriving the agriculturist of the benefit of a proper market price of his holding. In order that the recovery may proceed on a legitimate basis, it is proposed to remove this arbitrary power leaving Government to ordinary methods of recovering claims known to Civil Law. Section 5—The change proposed is consequential to Section 4.

Section 6.—At present all the processes under Section 156 can be enforced before the expiry of the notice and concurrently. Both these provisions destroy the safety and the security of the agriculturist's tenure. It is necessary, therefore, that proper safeguards should be introduced so as to prevent the revenue officers from treating these processes as anything else except remedies of a civil nature for the recovery of a money claim. Sections 7 and 8 are consequential. Section 9 is intended to incorporate in this Code what has been the subject matter of a Government Resolution.

"VALID ORDERS."

Section 10.—The rules have failed to precribe any specific form of the order. Orders in ordinary correspondence are by a Government Resolution treated as valid orders. It is proposed that such orders should be given in a specific form so that the officer giving the order may treat his act with the responsibility and formality it deserves. Section 11.—This section is consequential.

Section 12.—Section 156 exempts from distraint certain articles which are exempted from attachment under a decree of the Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure; but the protection is rendered nugatory by the proviso which makes the Collector the sole judge of exempted aricles. The section is therefore intended to give legitimate protection to the agriculturists' necessary movables.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

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SEVEN NEW TRUSTEES

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on April 9, a Government notification appointing the following gentlemen to serve as Trustees of the Port of Bombay for two years from April 1, 1929 under the provisions of the Port Trust Act was recorded:—Sir Ernest Jackson, Mr. R. D. Bell, Major-General G. A. Weir, Mr. D. S. Burn, Mr. T. A. Stewart, Rear-Admiral H. T. Walwyn, and Mr. Syed Munawar.

The Board appointed Committees for the year 1929-30.

The following estimates of expenditure were considered and sanctioned:—(a) Rs. 66,000 for special repairs to hydraulic cranes in the Docks during 1929-30. (b) Rs. 26,800 for providing a further 50 Port Trust Railway wagons with steel floors in accordance with the programme provisionally approved; (c) Rs. 5,754 for improvements to the drainage system in certain Grain Depot sheds; (d) a supplementary estimate amounting to Rs. 6,899 for raising certain plots at the Manganese Ore Depot; (e) a supplementary estimate of Rs. 8,000 for re-purchasing from Government a small plot of land at Carnac Bunder Siding Road relinquished by the Postal Department.

The tender of Messrs Balmer Lawrie & Co., for supplying and delivering the corrugated galvanised sheeting and fittings required for roofing over the extension of "B" Shed, Grain Depot, amounting to Rs. 22,707, was accepted.

A lease of a plot of land measuring 10,000 sq. yards at Wadala was granted to Messrs. Mawson Vernon Co., Ltd., for asphalt refinery works.

RETIRING CHAIRMAN OF STANDING COMMITTEE

MR. BOMAN BEHRAM'S SERVICES EULOGISED

At the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Tuesday afternoon, glowing tributes were paid by the members to the services of Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, the retiring Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. W. F. Arbuthnot moved: "The Standing Committee offer their best thanks to Mr. Baman-Behram for the valuable services rendered by him as Chairman for the past year and place on record their appreciation of the zeal, ability and courtesy with which he discharged the arduous duties of his office."

Dr. R. M. Mistry in seconding the resolution said their Chairman had dealt with all the questions that had come up for consideration with remarkable ability and thoroughness and had left no arrears. His performance especially in piloting the budget through the Corporation was most creditable and the fact that the Corporation had accepted the budget with little or no change was the best testimony to Mr. Baman-Behram's ability and thoroughness.

Dr. J. V. Vora, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Salebhoy Barodawala, the Commissioner Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole and Mr. A. R. Dimtimkarr also made speeches supporting the resolution and expressing their appreciation of the services rendered by the chairman.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

MR. BAMAN-BEHRAM'S REPLY.

In thanking the members of the Committee for their speeches Mr. Baman-Behram said.

"If as you say, I have been successful in carrying out the duties of Chairman it is due to my having received from all my colleagues and the Commissioners, Messrs. Clayton and Dalal co-operation and forbearance in an unstinted measure. You will remember the occasions on which the House was almost equally divided and I had to give my individual as well as the casting votes to decide the issues, but what impressed me most was the continued good humour and good understanding which followed the exercise of my privilege. The great increase in work demanded a large increase of meetings of both the Standing Committee and its Sub-Committees at inconvenient hours and I am glad to have this opportunity of publicly testifying to the unflagging zeal and energy with which you helped me to get through the business, perhaps to the astonishment of some who hold that without remuneration there is no incentive to work.

"Our administrative problems are growing complicated every day and demanding the best thought and energy that we can devote to them and though I am practically severing my connection with the Standing Committee my experience of the difficulties that beset the members of the Committee, will always lead me to support them in the Corporation in all matters in which they have come to right conclusions.

"The ever increasing demands on the Municipal finances for the extension and improvement of amenities on the one hand and the inelasticity of the present sources of income must exercise the minds of the Committee and the Commissioner to an increasing extent. But I hope it will always be borne in mind that ours is a City most heavily taxed and the citizens are not in a position to bear any addition to the taxes.

"It now remains for me to thank the Municipal Commissioners, Messrs. Clayton and Dalal for the very valuable assistance and advice they freely gave me and the Municipal Secretary and his staff."

Earlier in the proceedings Mr. Baman-Beharm expressed his appreciation on behalf of the Committee of the valuable services rendered to the Committee by three members who were retiring and had not been re-elected, namely Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. Mangeshrao Dabholkar and Rao Bahadur Bole. With regard to Mrs. Gokhale especially he said that it was a great pity that she had not offered herself for re-election as if she had been elected, she would have had the chance of being the first lady Chairman of the Standing Committee.

H. E. H. NIZAM LEAVES FOR HYDERABAD

BANGALORE, April 9.

The nine days holiday so journ of the Nizam which the latter declared he had greatly enjoyed concluded to-night when His Exalted Highness left by special train for Hyderabad. A communique issued prior to the departure announced that the Nizam had been pleased to contribute Rs. 10,000 for distribution among charitable institutions in the State without distinction of caste or creed through a committee with the Dewan Mr. Miraz Ismail as president and Sir Charles Todhunter and Sir Puttanna Chotty as members.—A. P.

"A SET-BACK TO CAUSE OF SWARAJ"

—:o:—

DELHI OUTRAGE HAS NO CONNECTION WITH SIMON BOYCOTT, SAYS "M. G."

LONDON, April 9.

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—Probably no Government seeking to push highly controversial measure through an unfriendly House ever found itself supported by arguments so strong but so unwelcome as yesterday's bomb-throwing. It cannot be doubted that the incident has given a set-back to the cause of Swaraj; but it is important to remember that it has no connection with the boycott of the Simon Commission and other activities of National politicians except so far as their tactics have generated heated atmosphere.—Reuter

EXPERIMENTS IN RURAL HYGIENE

—:o:—

DR. KENRIC IN RANGOON

RANGOON, April 9.

At the invitaton of the local Government Dr. Kenrick of the Rockefeller Foundation is now on a visit to Rangoon in connection with the proposals to co-operacte in experiments in rural hygiene. Such experiments, which have been successful in other places, take the form of demonstrations in a selected area, circle or township which will be fully equipped with the Health personnel such as health officer, sanitary inspector and public health nurse. General questions of sanitation, control of communable diseases and child welfare will be the subjects dealt with. Dr. Kenrick is at present holding a discussion with the Director of Public Health.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 10.

Oper a thousand Indian coolies have been rendered homeless and their belongings entirely destroyed as the result of a fire which occurred yesterday afternoon at Garifa in Twentyfour Parganas near the Hajinagar Jute Mills. The Mills themselves narrowly escaped destruction. The coolies had barely time to remove themselves from the danger area before the fire which was fanned by a strong breeze threw the whole area into a mass of flames and in fifteen minutes what was once a cluster of over a hundred thatched huts was a desolate expanse of smouldering ashes. One old woman perished.—A. P.

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I crave your indulgence for publishing the following few lines in the columns of your popular Daily, which is always ready to uphold and champion the cause of the unjustly oppressed.

Three of the old, effieient and experienced Ward Sisters of the Cama Hospital, who have put in nearly 25 years of conscientious and valuable service in that institution, have suddenly been given notice to quit their appointments in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Hospital. The appointment of these ladies is under the Rules and Regulations of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, and as far as my knowledge goes there is no such clause in it which permits of such a procedure against these helpless Ward Sisters, who have spent the best part of their lives in faithfully and efficiently serving the Public and the Hospital and who, starting on a pittance of a salary of Rs. 25/- a month have by mere dint of perseverance and hard and conscientious discharge of their duties reached the present grade. Moreover, in the other Hospitals of this City and the Presidency of Bombay where the appointments are governed by the same B.P.N.A. Regulations, there are Sisters and Matrons who have put in more than 25 years service and are still working on the staff of these Hospitals. Age, you will agree with me when I say, need not deter a person from putting in his or her best; as a matter of fact age and experience are valuable assets, in this instance, for satisfactorily conducting the work. But certainly these Sisters, if they are so abruptly asked to quit their appointments, are aged enough to start their lives afresh. Nowhere else is such a cruelty perpetrated, on poor and helpless people. It is beyond one's comprehension as to why it is that these poor and helpless ladies have been singled out for such a drastic measure. It is in the interest of the public, since the Hospital is meant for the benefit of the poor, to retain efficient and experienced people on the staff of such an important institution as this, where experience and efficiency are absolutely essential; and none can deny that the above mentioned Sisters are both experienced and efficient and are still sufficiently strong and capable enough to satisfactorily discharge their duties. I am quite certain that the present Physician, who has always been an apostle of efficiency, is not aware of the proposed change on the staff of the Hospital; otherwise she would not have allowed this to happen. I earnestly hope that the new Physician and the authorities concerned, and failing these, the public of Bombay will take up the cause of these helpless ladies and see that justice is done to them by retaining them on the staff of the Hospital both in the interest of the public and in fairness to the long service rendered by them to the Hospital.

—Yours, etc.

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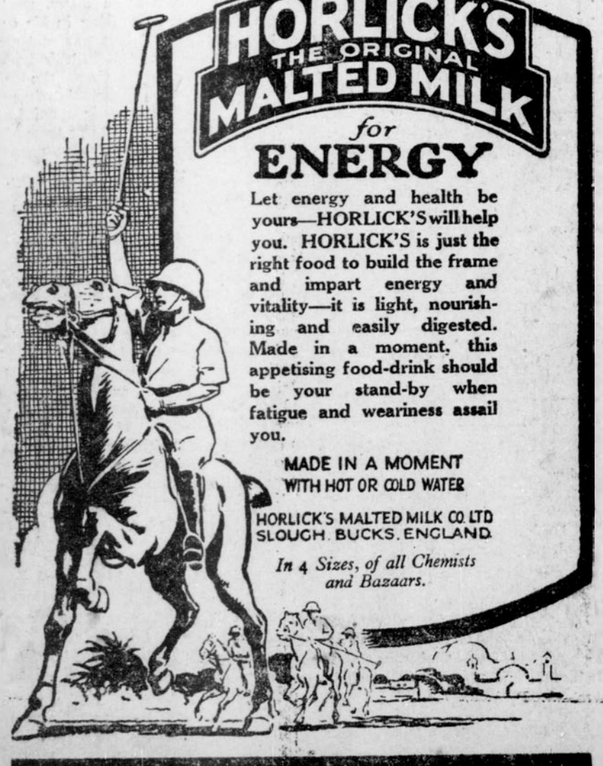

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THE 11th SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA MARWARI AGRAWAL MAHASABHA

—:o:—

(By SHRIGOPAL NEVATIA.)

The next session of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha is going to be held at Ajmere on 10th, 11th and 12th April. Every body in Bombay must be remembering that when the session was held last year how great row was created by the reactionaries. They carried on a propaganda to misrepresent and undo the work of the Mahasbha and on the arrival of the President-elect, they treated him most rudely. Even then every effort was made by those in charge of the Mahasabha to make a compromise with them; but they did not yield an inch. On the other hand they adopted worse methods and tactics to make the Mahasabha a failure. It was due to the strennous efforts of the reformers that the reactionaries were quite unsuccessful and all of their misdoings were exposed. These tidings of last years have done one great good. It has on the one hand led the reformers to stiffen their attitude towards the goal the Mahasabha stands for and on the other hand has alienated the sympathies of thousands of supporters of the reactionaries. They have gradually begun to feel and realise that the activities of these mischief-mongers are based not so much on principles as on personal jealousies and prejudices.

Moreover, circumstances in the country are every day, as it is but natural, slowly but steadily moulding the ideas of the people with regard to these reforms. They do feel that there is a great need for them otherwise the Agrawal community in particular and the Hindu community will have to undergo great calamities.

We hope in the forthcoming session at Ajmere the Mahasabha will take bold steps to improve the social condition of Marwari community. The remarkable fact that Shrijut Govindlalji Pitti has been unanimously elected as the president of the ensuing session bears ample tstimony to this advancement in the mentality of the people.

Every body knows what Govindlalji's views are. He is a gentleman of advanced views and we hope under his guidance the Mahasabha and its followers will move forward. The marching tide of reforms may be interrupted temporarily but it cannot be stopped totally. Freedom's battle (whether political or social) once begun though baffled off yet ever won. The first note for this freedom was struck a century back and since then inspite of all the obstacles placed in the way by the reactionaries as well as by our benign Government that note has gone on getting louder and louder until its echo is heard in every nook and corner of the country.

It is really a matter of great joy to those who have any love for their community and country to see that people are serious about the removal of social evils. But it is not enough. Much and hundred times more has yet to be done and this can be done only by the youths who are everywhere the salt of every movement. It is they who rush headlong and bear the current of the battle.

I, therefore, appeal to the youths of the Marwari community to participate in the humble cause of the Mahasabha and make it a success. It is only they who can rid the community of the grave social evils from which it suffers.

I am sure that the Ajmere session of the Mahasabha will be a success and it will improve the social condition of the community.

MODERN ACQUISITIVE SOCIETY

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

permanent as was the feudal and manorial system or the role of the mediaeval church or of monarchs by the grace of God.

In any case economic issues are the chief and bitterest of our times. It is in connection with them that free thinking is most difficult and apt to be misunderstood, for they easily become confused with traditional reverences and sanctities of political fidelity, patriotism, morality and even religion. There is something humiliating about this situation which subordinates all the varied possibilities of life to its material prerequisites much as if we were again back in a stage of impotent savagery scratching for roots and looking for berries and dead animals.

PERILOUS ECONOMIC SITUATION.

And here is a historical student allowing the dust to collect on mediaeval chronicles, church histories and even 17th century rationalists, once fondly perused, in order to study the general problems of social and industria organisation and to see if he can come to some terms with the profit system! And why not? Are we all not implicated? We all buy and many sell and no one is left untouched by a situation which can in two or three years halve our incomes without any fault of ours.

Under former conditions which are now passing away and in a state of ignorance about highly essential matters, man established certain standards and practices in politics, social and industrial life. His views of property, Government, education, relation of the sexes and other matters he reaffirms and perpetuates by means of schools, colleges, churches, newspapers, and magazines which in order to be approved and succeed must concur in and ratify these established standards and practices and the current notions of good and evil, right and wrong. This is what happened in the past and to the great majority of people this still seems to be the only means of "safeguarding society."

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

ever happens, such assistance will surely: in a small way, remind the British electors of the existence of India, and the two organisations concerned, deserve to be complimented for their initiative in this direction.

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

The evacuation of Kabul and the part played in it by the Royal Air Force had been universally acknowledged as a remarkable achievement, but for the public to appreciate the tremendousness of the task accomplished, it would be necessary to know the various difficulties the Air Force had to overcome in that undertaking. Wing-Commander A. A. Walser who spent a few active years in the North-West Frontier Province of India and who has had many thrilling adventures in the adjoining mountainous country, delivered an address last week before the Central Asian Society on the work of the Air Force and flying conditions in the North-West Frontier Province and in the course of which he made the statement that the ceiling of the air-planes which took part in the rescue of British subjects from Kabul were lower than the Kabul airdrome.

In plain language this means that the machines in order to cross the mountains that lay between the Indian Frontier and Kabul had to fly at a much higher altitude than for which they were constructed. This is, of course, done by burning petrol, etc., but it is not devoid of risks, especially in the absence of landing grounds in the event of a mishap or engine trouble necessitating a forced landing. In view of the foregoing, the feat accomplished by the intrepid airmen justly deserves the sincere felicitations of all concerned. Wing-Commander Walser also explained at some length the great services rendered by airplanes in N.W.F. Province in maintaining peace, law and order. He said that owing to the enormous distances and lack of transport facilities, the political agents of the Government have often had to depend on Royal Air Force machines to quickly carry them to any spot where trouble was apprehended and the presence of the political officer considerably influenced the people and the trouble was invariably quelled before it started, thus saving unnecessary loss of life and the attendant complications.

The chief enemy of efficient air transport in this particular part of the country was the tremendous variation in the temperature, and it placed a considerable strain on material especially wood and rubber. But this difficulty is now being overcome by the equipment of all metal air planes. Hails storms and dust storms which often descended, rather too suddenly, were other natural obstacles to flying in N.W.F. Province, but the introduction of a meteorological department had proved to be of immense value and benefit With the development of a scheme of more landing grounds, the Air Force in N.W.F. Province would certainly be a very important factor in the defence of India.

LADY JACKSON'S "MISSING" JEWELLERY FOUND

CALCUTTA, April 10.

A cardboard box containing a valuable collection of jewellery and jade belonging to Lady Jackson was recovered intact after having been missed by Her Ladyship at Darjeeling. It was one of the packages in the special train by which Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson left for Darjeeling on April 1, and apparently Her Ladyship on reaching her destination overlooked the box.

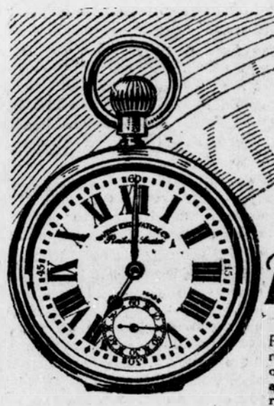
When the 'special' returned to Sealdah on Saturday, the box was found in its place, intact.—A. P.

JAM MILL STRIKE SETTLEMENT

—:o:—

POONA, April 9.

It is reported from Sholapur that the strike at the Jam Mill has been settled the management having granted the demands of the strikers which included an increment in wages.—A. P.



XII

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E-31-B

INDEBTEDNESS OF PEASANTS

Some Suggestions to Remedy the Evil

CHIEF OF AUNDH OPENS CO-OPERATIVE BANK AT KIRLOSKARWADI

—:o:—

A Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., was opened at Kirloskarwadi on Sunday last. The Opening Ceremony was presided over by Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi B.A., Chief of Aundh, who made a very eloquent and sincere speech. In the course of his speech the Chief said:—

We have been trying for a long time for the industrial as well as agricultural development of the Aundh State, for both of which capital is a prime necessity. Agriculture and industries will prosper only if capital can be had at the time of necessity at as low a rate of interest as possible and on favourable conditions of repayment. This prosperity will come especially if the capital is provided with the object that agriculture and industries should thrive. The agriculturists who are not supplied with the required capital with this object in view will never prosper.

Having regard to the above fact we have started the Aundh State Bank with the object of supplying capital to the agriculturists as well as persons starting industries in the State at concession rates. The Bank has been of great use to the public. Still many agriculturists have not yet confidence in this Bank. Unless, therefore, this condition is changed the Bank will not be of real use to the people.

Our State Bank at present finances 15 to 20 Co-operative Societies in the State at a low rate of interest.

Why Kirloskarwadi has been chosen as the place for the Branch will be explained by the demand of the Redewadi Co-operative Credit Society and that of Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers. Kirloskarwadi is a Railway station and we are sure that by making banking facilities available Kirloskarwadi might become a market of Trade for the adjoining areas, especially for the Khanapur Taluka.

OBJECT OF BANK.

As the object of the Bank is to look to the conveniences of the agriculturists it may naturally be expected that the members of the Societies affiliated to it should be not only free from any kind of debt, but also in a well-to-do condition. But we find that the condition is otherwise in about 85 cases out of 100.

Out of the 15 to 20 Societies in our State only three or four are doing good work. The condition of the others is not satisfactory.

As a matter of fact the true principle of such Societies is Co-operation. But it is not realised by the villagers, who do not look upon the Society as a Saviour, but look upon it as a Destroyer.

There are numerous Societies in the Bhimthadi, Indapur and Baramati Talukas in the Poona District, all of which are in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The responsibility of the Bank does not cease only with supplying the required money to the Societies. It goes still further in my opinion. The object in giving loans to agriculturists should be to bring about their prosperity. The object is not achieved at present. The Societies are not able to return the loans in time and go into liquidation. This state of things should be prevented as far as possible. It is the duty of the Bank to adopt the necessary measures in this connection.

NEED FOR TRAINING.

It is necessary in my opinions that some arrangement must be made for giving necessary training to the members about the working of Societies. It is also necessary that the Bank should make some arrangement to advance to the members of Co-operative Societies loans for unproductive purposes such as marriages, house building etc., so that they will not be compelled to go to Savkars, Marwaris and Pathans and to borrow money from them at exoribitant rates of interest. When the agriculturist is once in the clutches of the Savkar there are no hopes for him of being extricated. He is unable to pay the instalments of the Society in time. His house and lands are sold and he is reduced to beggary in no time.

All this is due to ignorance, no doubt. Still as long as we have to deal with ignorant and illiterate agriculturists, it is necessary to give them the required knowledge and see that they do not go to Savkars for money. Otherwise they will not be profited by the Societies and they will have no faith in the Societies and indirectly in the Bank also.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank has opened about 20 Branches in the Presidency, which provide money to the Societies according to the rules of the Bank. These branches have been very useful in lending money to Societies. Still nothing is as yet being done for releasing the agricultural classes from their indebtedness. Consequently several societies are going in liquidation and the agriculturists are being reduced to extreme poverty.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

In order to remedy this evil the following measures may be adopted:—

1. Some arrangement must be made to provide the agriculturists with loans for long periods, at as low a rate of interest as possible or even on condition to repay the capital only by instalments.

2. More attention should be given to the transactions of the members of the Society than what is done at present.

3. The money to be advanced for relieving the agriculturists from indebtedness should be charged a low rate of interest varying from 4 to 6

We advance money to the agriculturists in our State at 6 to 7 per cent interest according to their credit. We are thinking of charging a lower rate of interest still. But this cannot at present be given effect to owing to several difficulties.

4. The work of the Societies is examined by auditors of the Bank, but no arrangement has yet been made about showing to the agriculturists their defects and mistakes and of teaching them to correct them. For this purpose it is necessary to win their confidence. If attempts are made in this direction, the Societies will prosper and not otherwise.

5. The evil system among the agriculturists of lavishly spending all the money coming into their hands must immediately be put a stop to.

6. The agriculturists must be taught to spend as less money as possible for unproductive purposes such as marriages; to effect as much economy as possible in their daily expenses and to supplement their income by starting cottage industries. The advantages from these must be brought home to their minds through the agency of paid Pracharaks. This is a question of expense. But it must be incurred for the welfare of the Societies.

7. The principles of co-operation and economy must be imbibed in the hearts of the agriculturists in order to make the Societies and the Bank of real use to them. Agricultural, economic, industrial and social uplift must be their goal.

Real progress will not come about unless and until the agriculturists are taught proper economy. The knowledge that is imparted in primary and secondary village schools will not be of any use in this respect. I wish, therefore, that the Provincial Co-operative Bank will consider this point and appoint paid Pracharaks to teach members of the Co-operative Societies' real economy.

CALCUTTA RECEIVES FIRST AIR MAIL

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The first air mail brought by the Imperial Airways new Croydon-Karachi service was delivered in Calcutta yesterday. It weighed 55 lbs. and comprised 1,856 unregistered letters and 109 registered letters and eleven packets. The post was thus delivered in Calcutta eleven days after it was posted in London. This time should be reduced to eight days when the air connection with Karachi is established.—A. P.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 11 1929

Salvation Through Social Reform.

RAJA GOVINDLAL'S CLARION CALL TO MARWARIS

Support to Nehru Constitution

ALL-INDIA AGRAWAL MAHA-SABHA IN SESSIONS

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The following are extracts from the address of Shet Govindlal Shivlal who presided over the 11th session of the All-India Marwadi Agrawal Conference which opened at Ajmere on Wednesday (10th inst):—

Mr. Chairman of the Reception Committee, brother delegates and friends:—

You have placed me under a deep debt of gratitude by electing me to a very distinguished position for which, I must at once admit, I am not sufficiently qualified. Bigger and worthier persons than myself have hitherto occupied this privileged position and I have no doubt that still bigger and worthier persons will occupy it in future. Aware as I am of my shortcomings which are indeed, many, I look upon this responsibility which you have thrust upon my weak shoulders as a sacred duty, I owe to my community. I assure you that the confidence you have reposed in me will be fully reciprocated. It is that confidence alone that emboldens me to put before you, without the slightest excuse or hesitation, my views on the various important social, religious and political problems with which our community finds itself confronted to-day.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

You all know very well that the primary object of this Conference is to encourage the speed of education in the Marwardi Agraval Community. It is, in fact, a matter for serious consideration, not only for a Marwadi but for every Indian that our mother-country which was at one time in the past a model for the world in the matter of learning has now fallen so low that we have to look to other people for guidance and inspiration in this respect. A time there was, when thousands of scholars from all parts of the world used to come over to India to get proficiency in various arts. That time is unfortunately gone and we have now become an educationally backward nation. There is, however, no reason why we should not once again set ourselves to regain what we have lost by our own follies. In this connection I attach a very great importance to the education of our women. India is far behind, the European countries in the matter of women's education. Coming nearer, you will find that our Marwadi community is the least advanced community in this particular respect. Literacy among Marwadi women is, to this day, a matter unknown. You will agree with me when I say that no community will be in a position to discharge its proper functions unless and untill both men and womea of that community have got equal access to all kinds of education. It is with this view that the Conference has in its objects given the first place of importance to education. There are a number of ways by which education can be advanced in our community. Wherever it is necessary we must open separate schools for our boys and girls, in which all facilities should be afforded for imparting proper kind of education. We must also provide scholarships for those who are in need of help. For higher technical education in a variety of arts, we have to send our students to European and American universities. The example of Japan must not be lost sight of. During the last fifty years this tiny Eastern nation has so much advanced itself educationally that to-day it is rightly regarded as one of the great nations of the world. Thousands of Japanese students are leaving their shores every year for Europe and America to equip themselves with higher kind of training in various branches of education which they can usefully utilize towards the progress of their country, educational, economical and political.

ORTHODOX FALLACIES EXPOSED.

I have to make a few more observations on the subject of women's education. No society will be fully educated if women who from the 50 per cent. bulk of that society are denied the advantages of education. An educated woman is as great a necessity to an ordered society as an educated man. I may even go a step further and make bold to say that an educated woman contributes more to the healthy growth of a society than an educated man does. During at least the first five years of a child's life, its mother alone is its instructress. The easily impressionable mind of a child is even ready to take an exact imprint of the mother's character and culture and hence it follows that an educated mother alone can foster good thoughts in a child's mind. It is no exaggeration to say that the women of India in ancient times had made large contributions to our civilization. The Indian history of ancient ages affords innumerable examples of educated women who have left a mark of their culture and scholarship on our society. Women's education was never a tabooed subject in India at any time of our evolution. High intellect which I consider as God's gift, is given to men and women alike. What reason is there to presume that gifted with the same kind of intellect a woman cannot rise to the same heights of culture as a man does?

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL ILLS.

Now I pass on to rather a delicate subject, which as you all know has become a source of considerable misunderstanding and no small amount of heart-burning in our community. In my humble opinion, whatever opposition we find to the introduction of social reforms is mainly based on misconceived notions. If I may be pardoned for attempting a definition off social reform. I would roughly describe it as a means of spiritual, physical, moral and material progress of the society. To understand the proper value and significance of the social reforms, we have to concentrate our attention on the social evils that are corroding our society gradually, but surely. Child marriage is by far the most pernicious social evil which has become a veritable bane to the Hindu Society. For the last so many years social reformers, both in this country and in the West, have been doing their level best to weed this evil out of the society by employing various means, the chief of them being social legislation. It has now been generally accepted that for the healthy gowth of society, the marriageable ages for our boys and girls should be 25 and 16 years respectively. For a man to marry before 25 and for a woman before 16, is to dissipate his or her energy, and vigour which if properly conserved, would become the basis of a healthy and happy society. It is, indeed, most regrettable that in our community a majority of boys are married before they are 15 or 16 and girls before they are 10 or 11. The immediate and inevitable consequence of such marriages is the dissipation of stamina in early age and all the other miseries attendant upon it. Physical debility, mental exhaustion, want of energy and shortening of life are some of the effects arising out of the evil of child marriages. Nor are these effects confined to married couples alone. Even the children born of these unhappy parents have to suffer the evil consequences of child marriages. A generation of child marriages is followed by a generation of weaklings and so the society goes on deteriorating from day to day.

BANE OF CHILD MARRIAGES.

Even amongst the Hindu theologians our Law-givers, there has been a great divensity of opinion on the question regarding the institution of marriage. "Brihaspati" puts down 30 and 10 as the proper marriageable ages for boys and girls respectively. "Ashvalayan" brings down this limit to 25 and 8 years. Old "Gautama" is more explicit in this respect. He wants a man to marry when his age is ripe for marriage. All these divergent opinions go to prove that there is no religious injunction behind the custom of child marriages. Viewed from whatever standpoint child marriage is an unmitigated evil which more than any other evil is responsible for the decay of our society. It is, therefore, a supreme necessity that this evil custom should be removed from our society at the earliest possible opportunity. This can be done by two ways. One is education, the other is legislation. Hitherto much has been done by way of education and, no doubt, with desired effects. The greatest need of the day is, according to me, legislation. It is a matter for gratification that a number of Indian States have passed legislation making child marriages scarce if not impossible It is, indeed, a pity that British India which forms three fourths of the Indian population and which prides itself on being ahead in matters of legislation should lag behind in this very important social legislation. I cannot let this opportunity go without drawing your attention to the efforts of Mr. Harbilas Sarda who only a few months back introduced his child marriage prevention bill in the Assembly. The significance of this reference lies in the fact that Mr. Sarda sits in the Assembly as a representative of Ajmere. It is to be regretted that Government of India gave a cold reception to this bill with the result the ever after the favourable report of the Select Committee the bill has been kept in abeyance till the report of the Age of Consent Committee is out.

Another pernicious evil which we must set ourselves to eradicate from our society is the ludicrous disparity between the ages of married couple. In the interests of health there ought to be some proportion between the ages of a man and his wife. In my opinion,

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal who presided over the Eleventh Session of the All-India Agarval Mahasabha held at Ajmere. He is the scion of an illustrious Jodhpur family and owns many textile concerns in Bombay and up-country.

it is desirable that at the time of marriage a boy's age should be more at least by 5 years than the girl's. This disparity of age has brought about innumerable social evils in its train. Everybody will have to admit that it is an utter shame that a widower of forty or over having children, should marry an innocent young girl merely for the appeasement of his physical passions. There can be absolutely no love in marriages of such an abnormal character. The old husband always doubts the chastity of his young wife and so the estrangement increases with the result that married life becomes a mere mechanism and hence a misery to both particularly to the young wife. None dare deny the fact that a majority of young widows that we see in the society to-day are the victims of "old marriages". These marriage tend to demoralise the society.

PROBLEM OF WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

I have now to approach a subject on which the mind of the Marwadi community has been considerably exercised. I am referring to the question of widow remarriage. While giving my views on this much vexed question, I am aware of the fact that I am treading on very delicate grounds but I do hope you will treat my personal views in the same way as you would treat the frank opinions of a straight man. During the last few years, the problem of widow remarriage has become very acute and to-day it is knocking at the doors of society demanding an immediate solution. A time has come now to solve this problem one way or the other. The time-honoured shilly-shallying policy takes us nowhere. I think that in its natural evolution our society has come to a stage where, welike it or not widow remarriage has to be accepted as a matter of course. This does not mean that all widows should as a rule remarry but it implies that those of the widows who desire reunion with men through the medium of marriage should not be prevented by society from doing so. The arguments advanced against widow remarriage are:

1. That such marriages have no religious sanction;
2. That there can be no true love between the couple;
3. That a woman who has really loved her first husband cannot transfer that love to any other man or otherwise it would mean that her love for her first husband was a pretended one;
4. That a child from the first husband is likely to be neglected by the second husband with the result that even the mother's love for her child might decrease.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Let us now see how these arguments are met by those who are prepared to accept widow remarriage as an unavoidable social necessity. These counter arguments also can be put in a serial form.

(1) Owing to the continuance of the evil custom of child marriages, little girls who are the unfortunate victims to this evil begin to lead a life of sensuous pleasure with the result that when these girls become widows early in their life their minds remain susceptible to that influence of sensuousness and incapable of understanding the import of celibacy and chastity.

(2) This leads to further evils and vices, such as adultery, killing of infants and the rest of them.

(3) One more important argument in support of widow remarriage is that as God has endowed both man and woman with equal human rights and when a man is allowed to remarry as many times as he chooses, it is no justice that a woman should be deprived of a similar privilege. To argue that a woman cannot remarry while a man can, is to deny the existence of God.

(4) The mind of a child wife is incapable of conceiving the idea of real love. It happens in very many cases that these child wives become widows before they cross the threshold of a married life. It is but inhuman that such widows should be denied for ever the pleasures of life by refusing sanction to their remarriages. It is a social injustice in the highest degree that a girl who has never conceived a passion for any man should be socially tortured for the sins of her parents.

If we carefully examine these and various other arguments in support of widow remarriage, we cannot but be convinced of the advisability of such marriages as a necessary means of maintaining the equilibrium of society. This social reform has long been overdue and it cannot be held over without inviting the risk of weakening the society. It is far from my intention to advocate indiscriminate widow remarriages. I do not mean that a widow who out of real love and devotion for her deceased husband and reverence for his memory wants to cling to her widowhood as a sacred wifely duty, should be induced by others to remarry against her will. On the contrary, I maintain that to protect the chastity of such a woman every one of us must be prepared even to give his life if need be.

In passing, I must say a word or two in regard to a bad practice which is prevalent in our community. I refer to the practice of wasting lot of precious money on marriages and other religious rites. This unnecessary waste has become contagious to a great extent and the sooner such practices are reserved the better it is for the well-being of our community.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the urgent necessity of eradicating the evil of untouchability which I regard as the darkest spot on Hindu religion. You all know it very well that there is a very large population of so-called untouchables and depressed classes. The relations of caste people with these unfortunate classes are based on considerations which are unjust and inhuman. It is our duty to treat these depressed classes as comrades belonging to the same Hindu Society. As a modest beginning, we can throw our temples and public wells open to the use of untouchables. For those who can take up propaganda work, I would suggest that they should educate these depressed classes and prevent them from resorting to vices.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT.

During the short time at my disposal I have to beg all of you to concentrate your serious attention on the present-day political situation in our country. You must have given your thought before now to the Swaraj Constitution drafted by the Nehru Committee and endorsed by the majority of representative political organisations in this country. The Nehru Report has given fresh impetus to our struggle for freedom. It has awakened in us a feeling which I regard as a forerunner of liberty. The last Calcutta Congress has put its seal of approval on the Nehru Report. The Congress has given an ultimatum to the Government and has asked us to prepare ourselves for the grim struggle which is ahead. It is a pity that while almost the whole country is applauding the Nehru Report, some of our Muslim brothers have ranged themselves in opposition to this Report. These Muslims are clamouring for greater representation of their community in provincial and central legislatures. They are not prepared to accept joint electorates with representation on population basis and with proper safeguards for the protection of the interests of minorities. They are insisting on having one third seats for Muslims in the Commonwealth Parliament even though the Muslim community forms only a fourth part of the entire Indian population. The discontent of the Muslim community is being exploited by the wily bureaucracy in a manner that forebodes no good to this country. It is regrettable in the extreme that a section of Muslims has taken to what they call the principle of separate electorates as a duck takes to water. These Muslims regard separate electorates as their inalienable right. My reading of the political situation leads me to believe that the continuance of the system of sepacate electorates would only mean giving a charter to Hindu-Muslim riots. The path towards Swaraj is not covered with roses but is strewn with thorns. Unless every Indian, be he a Hindu, a Muslim, a Parsee or anybody else, lifts himself above the narrow sphere of communalism, Swaraj will remain as distant as ever.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

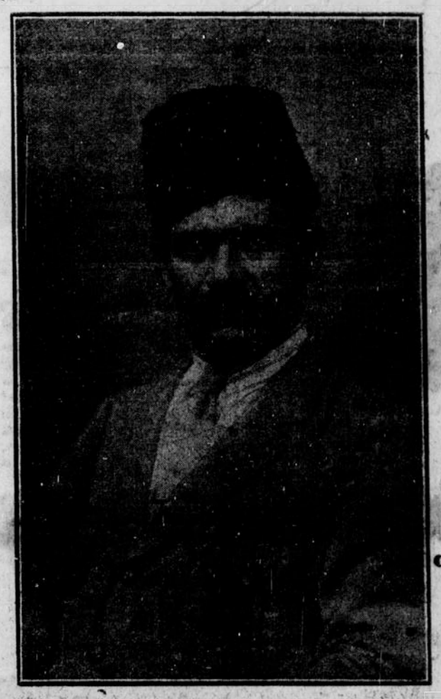
You are all aware that with a view to popularise the Nehru Report and prepare the country for all consequences that are going to follow, the Working Committee of the Congress has placed before the country an extensive constructive programme which includes "inter alia" the use of Swadeshi articles. I have no time at my disposal to elaborate on this point; however, I must sincerely appeal to you to do your utmost to successfully carry out this constructive programme of the Congress.

In conclusion, I beg of you, the members of the Marwadi community to sink your differences on a few petty questions here and there and give yourselves heart and soul to the welfare of the community as a whole.

MUSLIM CORPORATOR HONOURED.

On Sunday evening a very pleasant function took place at Nur Pag (Mazgaon) when an address was presented to Mr. Muhammad Musa Kiledar by the Muslim Nagori Jamaat for his success at the election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from E. Ward. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah occupied the chair. There were about 300 guests present, including some of the most prominent amongst the Mussalmans like Messrs. Sheriff Devji Kanji, Husainbhai A. Lalji, A. R. Dimtimkar, Saiyed Munawar, Fateh Khan, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. Meyer Nissim and others. The Afghan Consul in Bombay also graced the occasion. Sir Ibrahim at the outset delivered a short but sweet speech in which he congratulated Mr. Kiledar on his success and advised him to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors and keep the ideal of service always before him. The address was then read and formally presented to Mr. Kiledar who in a short speech thanked the Jamaat and all those present there for the honour done to him and promised to do his best in the Corporation. Mr. Patel then thanked the President for the trouble in coming over there and presiding at the function and asked Mr. Kiledar to keep the noble example of Sir Ibrahim before him in all civic matters. The gathering then partook of the sumptuous refreshments provided by the Jamaat and dispersed late in the evening.

A fine silver casket was also presented to Mr. Kiledar.



Mr. M. M. Kiledar who was given an address by the Muslim Nagori Jamat.

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